

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, December 05, 2005

Hide?	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(Gal?3 galectin?3 LGALS3 galactose speific lectin 3 LEG3) same (diabet\$2 hypertens\$3 symptom? disorder disease?)	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	Gal?3 galectin?3	316
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	6610508.pn.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	6043092.pn.	1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:40:21 ON 05 DEC 2005

=> Index medicine bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODASE, IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, ...' ENTERED AT 13:40:39 ON 05 DEC 2005

77 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s (Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 |LEG3) (P) (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease?)
0* FILE ADISCTI

=> s (Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 |LEG3) and (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease# or condition#)
0* FILE ADISCTI

=> s (Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 or LEG3) (P) (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease# or condition#)
0* FILE ADISCTI

=> s (Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 or LEG3) and (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease# or condition#)
0* FILE ADISCTI

=> s Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 or LEG3
0* FILE ADISCTI

=> SET DETAIL on
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> s (Gal?3 or galectin?3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 or LEG3) (P) (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease# or condition#)
FILE 'ADISCTI'
'?' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'GAL?3'
The truncation symbol ? may be used only at the end of a search term. To specify a variable character within a word use '!', e.g., 'wom!n' to search for both 'woman' and 'women'. Enter "HELP TRUNCATION" at an arrow prompt (=>) for more information.

=> s (Gal 3 or Gal-3 or galectin 3 or galectin-3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3 or LEG3) (P) (diabet? or symptom or disorder or disease# or condition#)
FILE 'ADISCTI'
65 GAL
103481 3
1 GAL 3
(GAL(W)3)
65 GAL
103481 3
1 GAL-3
(GAL(W)3)
5 GALECTIN
103481 3
2 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W)3)
5 GALECTIN
103481 3
2 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W)3)
0 LGALS3

69 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 104 LECTIN
 30 LECTINS
 127 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 103481 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 42188 DIABET?
 8090 SYMPTOM
 48077 SYMPTOMS
 51239 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 64768 DISORDER
 504087 DISORDERS
 518967 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 589824 DISEASE#
 40141 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'

15 "GAL"
 11244 "3"
 0 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 15 "GAL"
 11244 "3"
 0 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 1 "GALECTIN"
 11244 "3"
 1 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 1 "GALECTIN"
 11244 "3"
 1 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 18 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 23 "LECTIN"
 7 "LECTINS"
 25 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 11244 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 1387 DIABET?
 312 SYMPTOM
 1327 SYMPTOMS
 1422 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 431 DISORDER
 6493 DISORDERS
 6576 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 6952 DISEASE#
 1029 CONDITION#
 1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ADISNEWS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

13 GAL
36807 3
0 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
13 GAL
36807 3
0 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
36807 3
0 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
36807 3
0 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 LGALS3
5 GALACTOSE
0 SPEIFIC
8 LECTIN
3 LECTINS
9 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
36807 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
4274 DIABET?
1935 SYMPTOM
13198 SYMPTOMS
14117 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
3466 DISORDER
5995 DISORDERS
8684 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
17330 DISEASE#
5796 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOSIS'

11580 GAL
58 GALS
11619 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2577076 3
138 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
11580 GAL
58 GALS
11619 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2577076 3
138 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
1531 GALECTIN
375 GALECTINS
1593 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
2577076 3
789 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1531 GALECTIN
375 GALECTINS
1593 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2577076 3
 789 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 18 LGALS3
 26599 GALACTOSE
 67 GALACTOSES
 26630 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 42 SPEIFIC
 29253 LECTIN
 12409 LECTINS
 34652 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2577076 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 2 LEG3
 224777 DIABET?
 87370 SYMPTOM
 215117 SYMPTOMS
 271724 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 165294 DISORDER
 349544 DISORDERS
 440744 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 2848236 DISEASE#
 798917 CONDITION#
 135 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

5467 GAL
 24 GALS
 5479 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 485790 3
 43 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 5467 GAL
 24 GALS
 5479 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 485790 3
 43 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 505 GALECTIN
 128 GALECTINS
 509 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 485790 3
 238 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 505 GALECTIN
 128 GALECTINS
 509 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS).
 485790 3
 238 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 9 LGALS3
 7047 GALACTOSE
 16 GALACTOSES
 7055 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

1 SPEIFIC
 8950 LECTIN
 2979 LECTINS
 9780 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 485790 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 1 LEG3
 18109 DIABET?
 4745 SYMPTOM
 15478 SYMPTOMS
 18436 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 35405 DISORDER
 20670 DISORDERS
 51333 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 217011 DISEASE#
 130059 CONDITION#
 50 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CANCERLIT'

2142 GAL
 3 GALS
 2145 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 508438 3
 14 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 2142 GAL
 3 GALS
 2145 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 508438 3
 14 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 306 GALECTIN
 83 GALECTINS
 315 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 508438 3
 190 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 306 GALECTIN
 83 GALECTINS
 315 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 508438 3
 190 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 2797 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 2798 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 6023 LECTIN
 4835 LECTINS
 8090 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 508438 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 12854 DIABET?
 9527 SYMPTOM

51416 SYMPTOMS
 57843 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 16218 DISORDER
 54993 DISORDERS
 67220 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 435031 DISEASE#
 98194 CONDITION#
 28 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CAPLUS'

33957 GAL
 2460 GALS
 35876 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 6440362 3
 193 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 33957 GAL
 2460 GALS
 35876 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 6440362 3
 193 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1551 GALECTIN
 430 GALECTINS
 1607 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 6440362 3
 723 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1551 GALECTIN
 430 GALECTINS
 1607 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 6440362 3
 723 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 33 LGALS3
 54327 GALACTOSE
 192 GALACTOSES
 54388 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 26760 LECTIN
 27892 LECTINS
 39179 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 6440362 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 2 LEG3
 119163 DIABET?
 10877 SYMPTOM
 77867 SYMPTOMS
 83816 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 248854 DISORDER
 166416 DISORDERS
 370696 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 921353 DISEASE#
 1840233 CONDITION#
 191 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR

DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CEN'

```

389 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
390 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
4359 "3"
    0 GAL 3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
389 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
390 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
4359 "3"
    0 GAL-3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
    0 "GALECTIN"
4359 "3"
    0 GALECTIN 3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 "GALECTIN"
4359 "3"
    0 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LGALS3
25 "GALACTOSE"
    0 "SPEIFIC"
14 "LECTIN"
12 "LECTINS"
19 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
4359 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LEG3
228 DIABET?
20 SYMPTOM
254 SYMPTOMS
263 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
129 DISORDER
286 DISORDERS
384 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
1829 DISEASE#
2474 CONDITION#
    0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
        TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
        DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'DDFB'

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18 GAL
85734 3
    0 GAL 3
        (GAL (W) 3)
18 GAL
85734 3
    0 GAL-3
        (GAL (W) 3)
    0 GALECTIN
85734 3
    0 GALECTIN 3
        (GALECTIN (W) 3)
    0 GALECTIN
85734 3
    0 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN (W) 3)
    0 LGALS3

```


1012 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 118 LECTIN
 37 LECTINS
 137 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 85734 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 13217 DIABET?
 992 SYMPTOM
 871 SYMPTOMS
 1801 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 19889 DISORDER
 1919 DISORDERS
 21208 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 68881 DISEASE#
 2743 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DDFU'

 587 GAL
 198153 3
 5 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 587 GAL
 198153 3
 5 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 47 GALECTIN
 2 GALECTINS
 47 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 198153 3
 21 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 47 GALECTIN
 2 GALECTINS
 47 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 198153 3
 21 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 882 GALACTOSE
 2 SPEIFIC
 658 LECTIN
 207 LECTINS
 753 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 198153 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 29542 DIABET?
 4177 SYMPTOM
 35489 SYMPTOMS
 38220 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 101682 DISORDER
 13261 DISORDERS
 110556 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 363420 DISEASE#

25799 CONDITION#

5 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DGENE'

2312 GAL
1042416 3
13 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
2312 GAL
1042416 3
13 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
1502 GALECTIN
78 GALECTINS
1502 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
1042416 3
614 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1502 GALECTIN
78 GALECTINS
1502 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
1042416 3
614 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1 LGALS3
3680 GALACTOSE
3 SPEIFIC
6998 LECTIN
1569 LECTINS
7633 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
1042416 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
769687 DIABET?
7612 SYMPTOM
60350 SYMPTOMS
65685 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
1534959 DISORDER
2077800 DISORDERS
2381136 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
3346576 DISEASE#
1793213 CONDITION#
402 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DISSABS'

954 GAL
25 GALS
972 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
287467 3
30 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
954 GAL
25 GALS
972 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
287467 3
30 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)

55 GALECTIN
 19 GALECTINS
 56 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 287467 3
 31 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 55 GALECTIN
 19 GALECTINS
 56 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 287467 3
 31 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 1368 GALACTOSE
 1 GALACTOSES
 1369 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 1170 LECTIN
 545 LECTINS
 1416 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 287467 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 5275 DIABET?
 5770 SYMPTOM
 15533 SYMPTOMS
 18626 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 14668 DISORDER
 11092 DISORDERS
 22405 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 38063 DISEASE#
 179899 CONDITION#
 11 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DRUGB'

18 GAL
 85734 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 18 GAL
 85734 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 85734 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 85734 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 1012 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 118 LECTIN
 37 LECTINS
 137 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 85734 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 13217 DIABET?
 992 SYMPTOM
 871 SYMPTOMS
 1801 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 19889 DISORDER
 1919 DISORDERS
 21208 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 68881 DISEASE#
 2743 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DRUGMONOG2'

134 GAL
 69529 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 134 GAL
 69529 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 69529 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 69529 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 57 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 0 LECTIN
 69529 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 280 DIABET?
 3 SYMPTOM
 0 DISORDER
 3 DISEASE#
 6 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DRUGU'

995 GAL
 687518 3
 13 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 995 GAL
 687518 3
 13 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 63 GALECTIN
 5 GALECTINS
 64 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 687518 3
 28 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 63 GALECTIN
 5 GALECTINS

64 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 687518 3
 28 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 1332 GALACTOSE
 2 GALACTOSES
 1332 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 4 SPEIFIC
 968 LECTIN
 323 LECTINS
 1121 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 687518 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 35385 DIABET?
 12377 SYMPTOM
 69838 SYMPTOMS
 75320 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 103603 DISORDER
 18922 DISORDERS
 116049 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 382314 DISEASE#
 59823 CONDITION#
 9 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'EMBAL'

100 GAL
 23809 3
 3 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 100 GAL
 23809 3
 3 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 30 GALECTIN
 9 GALECTINS
 32 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 23809 3
 16 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 30 GALECTIN
 9 GALECTINS
 32 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 23809 3
 16 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 92 GALACTOSE
 2 GALACTOSES
 94 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 148 LECTIN
 53 LECTINS
 165 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 23809 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 2617 DIABET?
 1019 SYMPTOM
 3905 SYMPTOMS
 4412 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 2550 DISORDER
 3002 DISORDERS
 4869 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 15057 DISEASE#
 7059 CONDITION#
 4 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'EMBASE'

9659 "GAL"
 41 "GALS"
 9682 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 1763017 "3"
 98 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 9659 "GAL"
 41 "GALS"
 9682 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 1763017 "3"
 98 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 1245 "GALECTIN"
 308 "GALECTINS"
 1259 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 1763017 "3"
 617 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 1245 "GALECTIN"
 308 "GALECTINS"
 1259 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 1763017 "3"
 617 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 13 LGALS3
 18013 "GALACTOSE"
 43 "GALACTOSES"
 18033 "GALACTOSE"
 ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
 5 "SPEIFIC"
 22701 "LECTIN"
 8160 "LECTINS"
 24761 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 1763017 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 221957 DIABET?
 127806 SYMPTOM
 303221 SYMPTOMS
 380608 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 489775 DISORDER
 215022 DISORDERS
 633323 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)

1967989 DISEASE#
630174 CONDITION#
107 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

5522 GAL
27 GALS
5539 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
829781 3
71 GAL 3
(GAL(W)3)
5522 GAL
27 GALS
5539 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
829781 3
71 GAL-3
(GAL(W)3)
902 GALECTIN
280 GALECTINS
938 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
829781 3
439 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W)3)
902 GALECTIN
280 GALECTINS
938 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
829781 3
439 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W)3)
12 LGALS3
5804 GALACTOSE
18 GALACTOSES
5815 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
2 SPEIFIC
8489 LECTIN
3794 LECTINS
9693 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
829781 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W)SPEIFIC(W)LECTIN(W)3)
1 LEG3
51349 DIABET?
12602 SYMPTOM
59426 SYMPTOMS
65570 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
37571 DISORDER
145317 DISORDERS
170419 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
678943 DISEASE#
255374 CONDITION#
142 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IFIPAT'

2548 GAL
49 GALS

2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 23 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 2548 GAL
 49 GALS
 2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 23 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 43 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 43 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 3393 GALACTOSE
 1 GALACTOSES
 3394 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 1632 LECTIN
 835 LECTINS
 2229 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4499320 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 14963 DIABET?
 1948 SYMPTOM
 7892 SYMPTOMS
 9029 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 20331 DISORDER
 36445 DISORDERS
 44997 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 75146 DISEASE#
 510092 CONDITION#
 29 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IMSDRUGNEWS'

3 "GAL"
 2297 "3"
 0 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 3 "GAL"
 2297 "3"
 0 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 3 "GALECTIN"
 2297 "3"
 2 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 3 "GALECTIN"

2297 "3"
 2 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 6 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 18 "LECTIN"
 7 "LECTINS"
 25 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 2297 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 2539 DIABET?
 142 SYMPTOM
 1094 SYMPTOMS
 1197 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 777 DISORDER
 2025 DISORDERS
 2666 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 9590 DISEASE#
 688 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IMSPRODUCT'

 93 "GAL"
 8867 "3"
 0 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 93 "GAL"
 8867 "3"
 0 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 0 "GALECTIN"
 8867 "3"
 0 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 "GALECTIN"
 8867 "3"
 0 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 48 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 0 "LECTIN"
 8867 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 3782 DIABET?
 58 SYMPTOM
 3439 SYMPTOMS
 3491 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 1209 DISORDER
 5696 DISORDERS
 6775 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 5303 DISEASE#
 4427 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IPA'

59 GAL
81567 3
0 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
59 GAL
81567 3
0 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
2 GALECTINS
2 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
81567 3
0 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
2 GALECTINS
2 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
81567 3
0 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 LGALS3
159 GALACTOSE
0 SPEIFIC
137 LECTIN
121 LECTINS
179 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
81567 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
8144 DIABET?
1814 SYMPTOM
14495 SYMPTOMS
15499 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
3465 DISORDER
7890 DISORDERS
10269 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
38306 DISEASE#
14381 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS'

949 GAL
74 GALS
1018 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
515970 3
8 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
949 GAL
74 GALS
1018 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
515970 3
8 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
163 GALECTIN
47 GALECTINS
188 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
515970 3

34 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 163 GALECTIN
 47 GALECTINS
 188 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 515970 3
 34 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 1873 GALACTOSE
 5 GALACTOSES
 1876 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 9 SPEIFIC
 6380 LECTIN
 914 LECTINS
 6516 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 515970 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 6 LEG3
 47637 DIABET?
 311073 SYMPTOM
 47537 SYMPTOMS
 336662 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 299567 DISORDER
 28781 DISORDERS
 313344 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1301634 DISEASE#
 311666 CONDITION#
 1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'KOSMET'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

10 GAL
 4797 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 10 GAL
 4797 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 4797 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 4797 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 18 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 20 LECTIN
 22 LECTINS
 28 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4797 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 72 DIABET?

43 SYMPTOM
 252 SYMPTOMS
 282 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 148 DISORDER
 523 DISORDERS
 637 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1606 DISEASE#
 2997 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'LIFESCI'

4162 "GAL"
 26 "GALS"
 4174 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 447770 "3"
 33 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 4162 "GAL"
 26 "GALS"
 4174 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 447770 "3"
 33 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 248 "GALECTIN"
 64 "GALECTINS"
 258 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 447770 "3"
 96 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 248 "GALECTIN"
 64 "GALECTINS"
 258 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 447770 "3"
 96 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 7 LGALS3
 6390 "GALACTOSE"
 12 "GALACTOSES"
 6397 "GALACTOSE"
 ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
 1 "SPEIFIC"
 7872 "LECTIN"
 5112 "LECTINS"
 9504 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 447770 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 13598 DIABET?
 4297 SYMPTOM
 32691 SYMPTOMS
 34989 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 15022 DISORDER
 25743 DISORDERS
 37837 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 252140 DISEASE#
 204808 CONDITION#
 21 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC

TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'MEDLINE'

10170 GAL
44 GALS
10195 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2888534 3
113 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
10170 GAL
44 GALS
10195 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2888534 3
113 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
1274 GALECTIN
711 GALECTINS
1608 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
2888534 3
719 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1274 GALECTIN
711 GALECTINS
1608 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
2888534 3
719 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
14 LGALS3
25066 GALACTOSE
49 GALACTOSES
25091 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
4 SPEIFIC
22459 LECTIN
29601 LECTINS
39471 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
2888534 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
257916 DIABET?
62447 SYMPTOM
321408 SYMPTOMS
357249 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
223161 DISORDER
703052 DISORDERS
839211 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
2935618 DISEASE#
693583 CONDITION#
120 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'NAPRALERT'

28 "GAL"
29894 "3"
1 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
28 "GAL"
29894 "3"
1 GAL-3

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    ("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
29894 "3"
0 GALECTIN 3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
29894 "3"
0 GALECTIN-3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
229 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
475 "LECTIN"
119 "LECTINS"
515 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
29894 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
    ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
1502 DIABET?
74 SYMPTOM
845 SYMPTOMS
881 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
155 DISORDER
834 DISORDERS
927 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
1545 DISEASE#
596 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'NLDB'

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10367 "GAL"
513 "GALS"
10755 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
822485 "3"
50 GAL 3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
10367 "GAL"
513 "GALS"
10755 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
822485 "3"
50 GAL-3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
26 "GALECTIN"
5 "GALECTINS"
30 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
822485 "3"
17 GALECTIN 3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
26 "GALECTIN"
5 "GALECTINS"
30 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
822485 "3"
17 GALECTIN-3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
225 "GALACTOSE"
2 "SPEIFIC"
202 "LECTIN"
105 "LECTINS"

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276 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 822485 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPECIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 17295 DIABET?
 3069 SYMPTOM
 21336 SYMPTOMS
 23164 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 9961 DISORDER
 17403 DISORDERS
 24728 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 137805 DISEASE#
 251009 CONDITION#
 1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'NUTRACEUT'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1 GAL
 1 GALS
 2 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 1659 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 1 GAL
 1 GALS
 2 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 1659 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1659 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1659 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 0 GALACTOSE
 0 SPECIFIC
 1 LECTIN
 1659 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPECIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 309 DIABET?
 24 SYMPTOM
 280 SYMPTOMS
 291 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 51 DISORDER
 132 DISORDERS
 174 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1150 DISEASE#
 496 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPECIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PASCAL'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

4360 GAL

76 GALS

4420 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

2037415 3

55 GAL 3

(GAL(W) 3)

4360 GAL

76 GALS

4420 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

2037415 3

55 GAL-3

(GAL(W) 3)

390 GALECTIN

80 GALECTINS

399 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

2037415 3

252 GALECTIN 3

(GALECTIN(W) 3)

390 GALECTIN

80 GALECTINS

399 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

2037415 3

252 GALECTIN-3

(GALECTIN(W) 3)

4 LGALS3

8368 GALACTOSE

27 GALACTOSES

8382 GALACTOSE

(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

3 SPEIFIC

11450 LECTIN

3250 LECTINS

12485 LECTIN

(LECTIN OR LECTINS)

2037415 3

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)

3 LEG3

102866 DIABET?

26412 SYMPTOM

109501 SYMPTOMS

123248 SYMPTOM

(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)

400448 DISORDER

132925 DISORDERS

492220 DISORDER

(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)

2188686 DISEASE#

833322 CONDITION#

178 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PCTGEN'

0 GAL

35942 3

0 GAL 3

(GAL(W) 3)

0 GAL

35942 3

0 GAL-3

(GAL(W) 3)


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      0 GALECTIN
35942 3
      0 GALECTIN 3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      0 GALECTIN
35942 3
      0 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LGALS3
      0 GALACTOSE
      0 SPEIFIC
      0 LECTIN
35942 3
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LEG3
1484  DIABET?
      0 SYMPTOM
      0 DISORDER
25258 DISORDERS
25258 DISORDER
      (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
52646 DISEASE#
      70 CONDITION#
      0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
        TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
        DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'PHARMAML'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

```

      10 GAL
13634 3
      0 GAL 3
        (GAL(W) 3)
      10 GAL
13634 3
      0 GAL-3
        (GAL(W) 3)
      0 GALECTIN
13634 3
      0 GALECTIN 3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      0 GALECTIN
13634 3
      0 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LGALS3
      5 GALACTOSE
      0 SPEIFIC
      3 LECTIN
      3 LECTINS
      6 LECTIN
        (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
13634 3
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LEG3
2769  DIABET?
      301 SYMPTOM
      1954 SYMPTOMS
      2096 SYMPTOM
        (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
      1087 DISORDER
      1491 DISORDERS
      2439 DISORDER
        (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
10467 DISEASE#
      3720 CONDITION#

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0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PHIC'

0 "GAL"
129 "3"
0 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GAL"
129 "3"
0 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
129 "3"
0 GALECTIN 3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
129 "3"
0 GALECTIN-3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
0 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
0 "LECTIN"
129 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
53 DIABET?
4 SYMPTOM
25 SYMPTOMS
28 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
16 DISORDER
33 DISORDERS
43 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
254 DISEASE#
120 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PHIN'

39 "GAL"
48787 "3"
0 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
39 "GAL"
48787 "3"
0 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
2 "GALECTIN"
48787 "3"
2 GALECTIN 3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
2 "GALECTIN"
48787 "3"
2 GALECTIN-3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
44 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
49 "LECTIN"
26 "LECTINS"
67 "LECTIN"
("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
48787 "3"

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 8748 DIABET?
 831 SYMPTOM
 6703 SYMPTOMS
 7191 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 2801 DISORDER
 8452 DISORDERS
 10671 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 57994 DISEASE#
 22085 CONDITION#
 1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

10628 GAL
 128 GALS
 10733 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2795057 3
 118 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 10628 GAL
 128 GALS
 10733 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2795057 3
 118 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1560 GALECTIN
 462 GALECTINS
 1678 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2795057 3
 799 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1560 GALECTIN
 462 GALECTINS
 1678 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2795057 3
 799 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 17 LGALS3
 15920 GALACTOSE
 49 GALACTOSES
 15947 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 5 SPEIFIC
 23348 LECTIN
 10349 LECTINS
 28453 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2795057 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 3 LEG3
 214457 DIABET?
 41780 SYMPTOM
 204906 SYMPTOMS
 227054 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 159758 DISORDER
 188614 DISORDERS
 315866 DISORDER

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      (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
1222743 DISEASE#
1076937 CONDITION#
      132 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'TOXCENTER'
      8744 GAL
      263 GALS
      8956 GAL
      (GAL OR GALS)
1605513 3
      35 GAL 3
      (GAL(W) 3)
      8744 GAL
      263 GALS
      8956 GAL
      (GAL OR GALS)
1605513 3
      35 GAL-3
      (GAL(W) 3)
      399 GALECTIN
      123 GALECTINS
      433 GALECTIN
      (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
1605513 3
      198 GALECTIN 3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      399 GALECTIN
      123 GALECTINS
      433 GALECTIN
      (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
1605513 3
      198 GALECTIN-3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      1 LGALS3
      10408 GALACTOSE
      20 GALACTOSES
      10427 GALACTOSE
      (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
      3 SPEIFIC
      9999 LECTIN
      7614 LECTINS
      14004 LECTIN
      (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
1605513 3
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LEG3
      73889 DIABET?
      24076 SYMPTOM
      142262 SYMPTOMS
      155333 SYMPTOM
      (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
      90003 DISORDER
      222649 DISORDERS
      281521 DISORDER
      (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
      849201 DISEASE#
      432920 CONDITION#
      51 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'USPATFULL'
      33990 GAL
      1338 GALS
      34701 GAL

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(GAL OR GALS)
 4284903 3
 362 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 33990 GAL
 1338 GALS
 34701 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4284903 3
 362 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 473 GALECTIN
 475 GALECTINS
 834 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4284903 3
 207 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 473 GALECTIN
 475 GALECTINS
 834 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4284903 3
 207 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 40 LGALS3
 27373 GALACTOSE
 240 GALACTOSES
 27390 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 41 SPEIFIC
 15108 LECTIN
 8775 LECTINS
 19922 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4284903 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 16 LEG3
 56887 DIABET?
 19162 SYMPTOM
 83725 SYMPTOMS
 89339 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 66559 DISORDER
 99218 DISORDERS
 119741 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 254158 DISEASE#
 2102962 CONDITION#
 109 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'USPAT2'

2342 GAL
 54 GALS
 2374 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 343029 3
 23 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 2342 GAL
 54 GALS
 2374 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 343029 3
 23 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)

40 GALECTIN
 39 GALECTINS
 72 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 343029 3
 17 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 40 GALECTIN
 39 GALECTINS
 72 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 343029 3
 17 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 2 LGALS3
 1874 GALACTOSE
 17 GALACTOSES
 1874 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 2 SPEIFIC
 1368 LECTIN
 584 LECTINS
 1689 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 343029 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 5741 DIABET?
 1807 SYMPTOM
 7617 SYMPTOMS
 8138 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 6823 DISORDER
 9512 DISORDERS
 11539 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 21979 DISEASE#
 175276 CONDITION#
 7 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'AGRICOLA'

773 GAL
 9 GALS
 779 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 184199 3
 11 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 773 GAL
 9 GALS
 779 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 184199 3
 11 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 25 GALECTIN
 12 GALECTINS
 33 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 184199 3
 6 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 25 GALECTIN
 12 GALECTINS
 33 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

184199 3
 6 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 2597 GALACTOSE
 3 GALACTOSES
 2600 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 2319 LECTIN
 2529 LECTINS
 3577 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 184199 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 10475 DIABET?
 1300 SYMPTOM
 19284 SYMPTOMS
 19930 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 2352 DISORDER
 14736 DISORDERS
 16359 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 190403 DISEASE#
 99587 CONDITION#
 4 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ANABSTR'

 65 GAL
 1 GALS
 65 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 122838 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 65 GAL
 1 GALS
 65 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 122838 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 12 GALECTIN
 4 GALECTINS
 13 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 122838 3
 4 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 12 GALECTIN
 4 GALECTINS
 13 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 122838 3
 4 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 737 GALACTOSE
 1 GALACTOSES
 737 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 267 LECTIN
 124 LECTINS

317 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 122838 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 569 DIABET?
 8 SYMPTOM
 101 SYMPTOMS
 108 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 93 DISORDER
 405 DISORDERS
 491 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 2003 DISEASE#
 26133 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ANTE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

14 GAL
 2 GALS
 16 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 20571 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 14 GAL
 2 GALS
 16 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 20571 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 2 GALECTIN
 20571 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 2 GALECTIN
 20571 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 51 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 20 LECTIN
 26 LECTINS
 37 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 20571 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 130 DIABET?
 19 SYMPTOM
 195 SYMPTOMS
 212 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 337 DISORDER
 205 DISORDERS
 535 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1321 DISEASE#
 16754 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC

TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'AQUALINE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

785 GAL
36923 3
0 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
785 GAL
36923 3
0 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
36923 3
0 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
36923 3
0 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 LGALS3
57 GALACTOSE
0 SPEIFIC
8 LECTIN
5 LECTINS
11 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
36923 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
9 DIABET?
26 SYMPTOM
435 SYMPTOMS
441 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
16 DISORDER
73 DISORDERS
89 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
5003 DISEASE#
37849 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'AQUASCI'

384 "GAL"
13 "GALS"
395 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
159947 "3"
5 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
384 "GAL"
13 "GALS"
395 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
159947 "3"
5 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
22 "GALECTIN"
14 "GALECTINS"
25 "GALECTIN"
("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
159947 "3"
1 GALECTIN 3

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      ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
22 "GALECTIN"
14 "GALECTINS"
25 "GALECTIN"
      ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
159947 "3"
      1 GALECTIN-3
      ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
      0 LGALS3
933 "GALACTOSE"
      1 "GALACTOSES"
933 "GALACTOSE"
      ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
      1 "SPEIFIC"
699 "LECTIN"
597 "LECTINS"
908 "LECTIN"
      ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
159947 "3"
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
      3 LEG3
142 DIABET?
274 SYMPTOM
2259 SYMPTOMS
2472 SYMPTOM
      (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
235 DISORDER
556 DISORDERS
776 DISORDER
      (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
30719 DISEASE#
128532 CONDITION#
      0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'BIOBUSINESS'

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277 "GAL"
      1 "GALS"
278 "GAL"
      ("GAL" OR "GALS")
73514 "3"
      0 GAL 3
      ("GAL" (W) "3")
277 "GAL"
      1 "GALS"
278 "GAL"
      ("GAL" OR "GALS")
73514 "3"
      0 GAL-3
      ("GAL" (W) "3")
      2 "GALECTIN"
      1 "GALECTINS"
      3 "GALECTIN"
      ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
73514 "3"
      2 GALECTIN 3
      ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
      2 "GALECTIN"
      1 "GALECTINS"
      3 "GALECTIN"
      ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
73514 "3"
      2 GALECTIN-3
      ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
      0 LGALS3
972 "GALACTOSE"
      0 "SPEIFIC"

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362 "LECTIN"
204 "LECTINS"
467 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
73514 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LEG3
2407 DIABET?
1250 SYMPTOM
6188 SYMPTOMS
6863 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
1871 DISORDER
3102 DISORDERS
4578 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
106693 DISEASE#
44102 CONDITION#
    0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'BIOCOMMERCE'
 PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

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21 GAL
7922 3
    0 GAL 3
      (GAL(W) 3)
21 GAL
7922 3
    0 GAL-3
      (GAL(W) 3)
6 GALECTIN
7922 3
    1 GALECTIN 3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
6 GALECTIN
7922 3
    1 GALECTIN-3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 LGALS3
46 GALACTOSE
0 SPEIFIC
68 LECTIN
29 LECTINS
92 LECTIN
    (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
7922 3
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
    0 LEG3
1815 DIABET?
14 SYMPTOM
270 SYMPTOMS
282 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
273 DISORDER
1390 DISORDERS
1648 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
12760 DISEASE#
1153 CONDITION#
    0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'BIOENG'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1158 GAL
1 GALS
1159 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
104786 3
5 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
1158 GAL
1 GALS
1159 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
104786 3
5 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
38 GALECTIN
14 GALECTINS
39 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
104786 3
9 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
38 GALECTIN
14 GALECTINS
39 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
104786 3
9 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
0 LGALS3
1860 GALACTOSE
1 GALACTOSES
1860 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
0 SPEIFIC
998 LECTIN
785 LECTINS
1228 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
104786 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
0 LEG3
1723 DIABET?
1234 SYMPTOM
7116 SYMPTOMS
7734 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
1911 DISORDER
3630 DISORDERS
5004 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
55293 DISEASE#
57648 CONDITION#
1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOTECHABS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1844 GAL
6 GALS
1846 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
158028 3
7 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)

1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL-3
 (GAL(W)3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W)3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W)3)
 1 LGALS3
 3126 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 3130 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 1186 LECTIN
 353 LECTINS
 1362 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 158028 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W)3)
 0 LEG3
 8055 DIABET?
 481 SYMPTOM
 2218 SYMPTOMS
 2524 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 13438 DISORDER
 12360 DISORDERS
 17950 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 61465 DISEASE#
 60972 CONDITION#
 16 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL 3
 (GAL(W)3)
 1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL-3
 (GAL(W)3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS

77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 3126 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 3130 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 1186 LECTIN
 353 LECTINS
 1362 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 158028 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 8055 DIABET?
 481 SYMPTOM
 2218 SYMPTOMS
 2524 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 13438 DISORDER
 12360 DISORDERS
 17950 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 61465 DISEASE#
 60972 CONDITION#
 16 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CABA'

4857 GAL
 17 GALS
 4865 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 1093924 3
 26 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 4857 GAL
 17 GALS
 4865 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 1093924 3
 26 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 73 GALECTIN
 37 GALECTINS
 81 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 1093924 3
 17 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 73 GALECTIN
 37 GALECTINS
 81 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 1093924 3
 17 GALECTIN-3

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      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      1 LGALS3
7369 GALACTOSE
      9 GALACTOSES
7372 GALACTOSE
      (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
      1 SPEIFIC
4992 LECTIN
4688 LECTINS
6553 LECTIN
      (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
1093924 3
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
      1 LEG3
22877 DIABET?
      7322 SYMPTOM
81885 SYMPTOMS
85636 SYMPTOM
      (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
10049 DISORDER
68184 DISORDERS
73568 DISORDER
      (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
810772 DISEASE#
404967 CONDITION#
      4 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
      TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
      DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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FILE 'CEABA-VTB'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

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      853 GAL
      10 GALS
      862 GAL
      (GAL OR GALS)
105004 3
      1 GAL 3
      (GAL(W) 3)
      853 GAL
      10 GALS
      862 GAL
      (GAL OR GALS)
105004 3
      1 GAL-3
      (GAL(W) 3)
      1 GALECTIN
105004 3
      0 GALECTIN 3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      1 GALECTIN
105004 3
      0 GALECTIN-3
      (GALECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LGALS3
      646 GALACTOSE
      0 SPEIFIC
      163 LECTIN
      53 LECTINS
      191 LECTIN
      (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
105004 3
      0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
      (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
      0 LEG3
      503 DIABET?
      66 SYMPTOM
      296 SYMPTOMS

```

352 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 212 DISORDER
 556 DISORDERS
 756 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 13072 DISEASE#
 47728 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CIN'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

2569 "GAL"
 78 "GALS"
 2641 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 155469 "3"
 0 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 2569 "GAL"
 78 "GALS"
 2641 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 155469 "3"
 0 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 4 "GALECTIN"
 1 "GALECTINS"
 5 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 155469 "3"
 0 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 4 "GALECTIN"
 1 "GALECTINS"
 5 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 155469 "3"
 0 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 50 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 65 "LECTIN"
 19 "LECTINS"
 73 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 155469 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 3704 DIABET?
 224 SYMPTOM
 1736 SYMPTOMS
 1889 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 1697 DISORDER
 2964 DISORDERS
 4149 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 20474 DISEASE#
 18991 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CONFSCI'

```
77 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
78 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
26826 "3"
    0 GAL 3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
77 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
78 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
26826 "3"
    0 GAL-3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
39 "GALECTIN"
8 "GALECTINS"
46 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
26826 "3"
    22 GALECTIN 3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
39 "GALECTIN"
8 "GALECTINS"
46 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
26826 "3"
    22 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
1 LGALS3
298 "GALACTOSE"
1 "GALACTOSES"
299 "GALACTOSE"
    ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
0 "SPEIFIC"
749 "LECTIN"
262 "LECTINS"
1010 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
26826 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
6759 DIABET?
422 SYMPTOM
1705 SYMPTOMS
2120 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
2976 DISORDER
3814 DISORDERS
6750 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
28486 DISEASE#
11266 CONDITION#
1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
    TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
    DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)
```

FILE 'CROPB'

```
2 GAL
8609 3
0 GAL 3
    (GAL (W) 3)
2 GAL
8609 3
0 GAL-3
    (GAL (W) 3)
0 GALECTIN
8609 3
```

0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 8609 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 49 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 35 LECTIN
 8 LECTINS
 37 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 8609 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 7 DIABET?
 874 SYMPTOM
 223 SYMPTOMS
 1038 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 97 DISORDER
 36 DISORDERS
 132 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 7376 DISEASE#
 1168 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CROPU'

8563 GAL
 19 GALS
 8574 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 90216 3
 15 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 8563 GAL
 19 GALS
 8574 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 90216 3
 15 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 90216 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 90216 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 102 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 118 LECTIN
 57 LECTINS
 132 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 90216 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 20 DIABET?
 345 SYMPTOM
 4301 SYMPTOMS

4512 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 112 DISORDER
 135 DISORDERS
 236 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 16375 DISEASE#
 13947 CONDITION#
 9 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'FEDRIP'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

270 GAL
 6 GALS
 276 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 86483 3
 2 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 270 GAL
 6 GALS
 276 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 86483 3
 2 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 46 GALECTIN
 15 GALECTINS
 48 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 86483 3
 25 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 46 GALECTIN
 15 GALECTINS
 48 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 86483 3
 25 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 167 GALACTOSE
 2 SPEIFIC
 254 LECTIN
 99 LECTINS
 301 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 86483 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 6589 DIABET?
 1942 SYMPTOM
 6544 SYMPTOMS
 7474 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 21583 DISORDER
 10449 DISORDERS
 28119 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 54769 DISEASE#
 31777 CONDITION#
 13 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'FOMAD'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

```
16 GAL
3 GALS
19 GAL
    (GAL OR GALS)
47683 3
    0 GAL 3
        (GAL(W) 3)
16 GAL
3 GALS
19 GAL
    (GAL OR GALS)
47683 3
    0 GAL-3
        (GAL(W) 3)
    0 GALECTIN
47683 3
    0 GALECTIN 3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
    0 GALECTIN
47683 3
    0 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
    0 LGALS3
    0 GALACTOSE
    0 SPEIFIC
    1 LECTIN
47683 3
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
    0 LEG3
155 DIABET?
    1 SYMPTOM
    8 SYMPTOMS
    9 SYMPTOM
        (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
    1 DISORDER
    8 DISORDERS
    9 DISORDER
        (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
307 DISEASE#
401 CONDITION#
    0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
        TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
        DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)
```

FILE 'FOREGE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

```
1 GAL
22 GALS
23 GAL
    (GAL OR GALS)
1592 3
    2 GAL 3
        (GAL(W) 3)
    1 GAL
    22 GALS
    23 GAL
        (GAL OR GALS)
1592 3
    2 GAL-3
        (GAL(W) 3)
    0 GALECTIN
1592 3
    0 GALECTIN 3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
```

0 GALECTIN
 1592 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 0 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 0 LECTIN
 1592 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 94 DIABET?
 0 SYMPTOM
 0 DISORDER
 85 DISORDERS
 85 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 3 DISEASE#
 234 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'FROSTI'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

64 GAL
 3 GALS
 65 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 29000 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 64 GAL
 3 GALS
 65 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 29000 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1 GALECTINS
 1 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 29000 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1 GALECTINS
 1 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 29000 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 1275 GALACTOSE
 4 GALACTOSES
 1277 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 348 LECTIN
 511 LECTINS
 652 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 29000 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3

4865 DIABET?
 129 SYMPTOM
 3648 SYMPTOMS
 3717 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 657 DISORDER
 5197 DISORDERS
 5606 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 37215 DISEASE#
 28759 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'FSTA'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1535 GAL
 4 GALS
 1538 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 185118 3
 10 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1535 GAL
 4 GALS
 1538 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 185118 3
 10 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1 GALECTIN
 185118 3
 1 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 GALECTIN
 185118 3
 1 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 2881 GALACTOSE
 4 GALACTOSES
 2883 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 551 LECTIN
 687 LECTINS
 929 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 185118 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LEG3
 1542 DIABET?
 150 SYMPTOM
 2191 SYMPTOMS
 2277 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 632 DISORDER
 2063 DISORDERS
 2539 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 18661 DISEASE#
 59028 CONDITION#
 1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'GENBANK'

```
6443 "GAL"
7231364 "3"
21 GAL 3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
6443 "GAL"
7231364 "3"
21 GAL-3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
2514 "GALECTIN"
7231364 "3"
436 GALECTIN 3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
2514 "GALECTIN"
7231364 "3"
436 GALECTIN-3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
34 LGALS3
3357 "GALACTOSE"
3 "SPEIFIC"
7203 "LECTIN"
7231364 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
    ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
51 LEG3
60342 DIABET?
5178 SYMPTOM
6400 DISORDER
689346 DISEASE#
2252288 CONDITION#
7 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
   TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
   DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)
```

FILE 'HEALSAFE'

```
61 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
62 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
17810 "3"
0 GAL 3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
61 "GAL"
1 "GALS"
62 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
17810 "3"
0 GAL-3
    ("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
17810 "3"
0 GALECTIN 3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
17810 "3"
0 GALECTIN-3
    ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
10 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
9 "LECTIN"
6 "LECTINS"
13 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
17810 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
    ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
519 DIABET?
```

824 SYMPTOM
 5265 SYMPTOMS
 5568 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 1086 DISORDER
 3044 DISORDERS
 3633 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 15297 DISEASE#
 16482 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IMSRESEARCH'

8 "GAL"
 6623 "3"
 0 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 8 "GAL"
 6623 "3"
 0 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 2 "GALECTIN"
 1 "GALECTINS"
 2 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 6623 "3"
 0 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 2 "GALECTIN"
 1 "GALECTINS"
 2 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 6623 "3"
 0 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 8 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 10 "LECTIN"
 8 "LECTINS"
 17 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 6623 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LEG3
 1265 DIABET?
 149 SYMPTOM
 822 SYMPTOMS
 881 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 690 DISORDER
 1766 DISORDERS
 2194 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 6691 DISEASE#
 702 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'NIOSTIC'

38 GAL
 49071 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 38 GAL

49071 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 49071 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 49071 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 67 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 45 LECTIN
 30 LECTINS
 60 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 49071 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 603 DIABET?
 1416 SYMPTOM
 16500 SYMPTOMS
 16912 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 1027 DISORDER
 46202 DISORDERS
 46476 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 23696 DISEASE#
 22425 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'NTIS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

 1100 GAL
 27 GALS
 1124 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 298671 3
 5 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1100 GAL
 27 GALS
 1124 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 298671 3
 5 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 14 GALECTIN
 298671 3
 9 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 14 GALECTIN
 298671 3
 9 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 228 GALACTOSE
 1 SPEIFIC
 108 LECTIN
 82 LECTINS
 147 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)

298671 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 1174 DIABET?
 667 SYMPTOM
 5781 SYMPTOMS
 6128 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 3035 DISORDER
 5216 DISORDERS
 7875 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 40536 DISEASE#
 211538 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'OCEAN'

106 "GAL"
 4 "GALS"
 110 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 45682 "3"
 4 GAL 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 106 "GAL"
 4 "GALS"
 110 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 45682 "3"
 4 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 7 "GALECTIN"
 3 "GALECTINS"
 8 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 45682 "3"
 0 GALECTIN 3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 7 "GALECTIN"
 3 "GALECTINS"
 8 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 45682 "3"
 0 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 0 LGALS3
 268 "GALACTOSE"
 0 "SPEIFIC"
 166 "LECTIN"
 157 "LECTINS"
 221 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 45682 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 1 LEG3
 22 DIABET?
 50 SYMPTOM
 504 SYMPTOMS
 539 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 49 DISORDER
 114 DISORDERS
 159 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 8224 DISEASE#

42091 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PHAR'

13 "GAL"
20535 "3"
0 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
13 "GAL"
20535 "3"
0 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
14 "GALECTIN"
20535 "3"
13 GALECTIN 3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
14 "GALECTIN"
20535 "3"
13 GALECTIN-3
("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
12 LGALS3
26 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
54 "LECTIN"
2 "LECTINS"
56 "LECTIN"
("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
20535 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
1509 DIABET?
133 SYMPTOM
836 SYMPTOMS
897 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
446 DISORDER
2638 DISORDERS
2913 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
5633 DISEASE#
678 CONDITION#
2 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PROMT'

22895 "GAL"
2445 "GALS"
24856 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
2222643 "3"
71 GAL 3
("GAL" (W) "3")
22895 "GAL"
2445 "GALS"
24856 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
2222643 "3"
71 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
36 "GALECTIN"
6 "GALECTINS"
39 "GALECTIN"
("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
2222643 "3"
27 GALECTIN 3

```

        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
36 "GALECTIN"
6 "GALECTINS"
39 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
2222643 "3"
    27 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LGALS3
349 "GALACTOSE"
5 "SPEIFIC"
1 "SPEIFICS"
6 "SPEIFIC"
    ("SPEIFIC" OR "SPEIFICS")
239 "LECTIN"
160 "LECTINS"
366 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
2222643 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LEG3
51038 DIABET?
7931 SYMPTOM
47000 SYMPTOMS
51685 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
22813 DISORDER
49982 DISORDERS
66074 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
302268 DISEASE#
815273 CONDITION#
8 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

```

FILE 'PROUSDDR'

```

24 "GAL"
142384 "3"
    0 GAL 3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
24 "GAL"
142384 "3"
    0 GAL-3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
3 "GALECTIN"
142384 "3"
    0 GALECTIN 3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
3 "GALECTIN"
142384 "3"
    0 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LGALS3
48 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
22 "LECTIN"
1 "LECTINS"
23 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
142384 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LEG3
14030 DIABET?
25 SYMPTOM
1237 SYMPTOMS
1260 SYMPTOM

```

(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 3189 DISORDER
 55258 DISORDERS
 55761 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 41234 DISEASE#
 8461 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PS'

0 GAL
 1829 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GAL
 1829 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1829 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1829 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 0 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 0 LECTIN
 1829 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 8 DIABET?
 0 SYMPTOM
 2 SYMPTOMS
 2 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 2 DISORDER
 5 DISORDERS
 7 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 12 DISEASE#
 0 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'RDISCLOSURE'

35 GAL
 4 GALS
 37 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 17108 3
 1 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 35 GAL
 4 GALS
 37 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 17108 3
 1 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 17108 3
 0 GALECTIN 3

```

        (GALECTIN(W)3)
0 GALECTIN
17108 3
0 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W)3)
0 LGALS3
11 GALACTOSE
0 SPEIFIC
3 LECTIN
17108 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        (GALACTOSE(W)SPEIFIC(W)LECTIN(W)3)
0 LEG3
14 DIABET?
12 SYMPTOM
26 SYMPTOMS
35 SYMPTOM
        (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
12 DISORDER
15 DISORDERS
25 DISORDER
        (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
107 DISEASE#
5248 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

```

FILE 'SYNTHLINE'

```

0 "GAL"
8013 "3"
0 GAL 3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GAL"
8013 "3"
0 GAL-3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
8013 "3"
0 GALECTIN 3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 "GALECTIN"
8013 "3"
0 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LGALS3
8 "GALACTOSE"
0 "SPEIFIC"
0 "LECTIN"
8013 "3"
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
0 LEG3
47 DIABET?
0 SYMPTOM
3 SYMPTOMS
3 SYMPTOM
        (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
4 DISORDER
69 DISORDERS
73 DISORDER
        (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
138 DISEASE#
842 CONDITION#
0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

```

FILE 'VETB'

12 GAL
 1840 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 12 GAL
 1840 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1840 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1840 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 18 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 4 LECTIN
 3 LECTINS
 4 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 1840 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 95 DIABET?
 16 SYMPTOM
 33 SYMPTOMS
 48 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 56 DISORDER
 81 DISORDERS
 130 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 21528 DISEASE#
 372 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'VETU'

70 GAL
 47581 3
 0 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 70 GAL
 47581 3
 0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1 GALECTINS
 1 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 47581 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 1 GALECTINS
 1 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 47581 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 63 GALACTOSE
 1 SPEIFIC
 36 LECTIN

25 LECTINS
 53 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 47581 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 437 DIABET?
 144 SYMPTOM
 2992 SYMPTOMS
 3067 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 2943 DISORDER
 1389 DISORDERS
 4113 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 19531 DISEASE#
 6363 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'WATER'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1684 GAL
 27 GALS
 1706 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 82135 3
 4 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1684 GAL
 27 GALS
 1706 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 82135 3
 4 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 82135 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 82135 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 79 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 6 LECTIN
 3 LECTINS
 8 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 82135 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 13 DIABET?
 79 SYMPTOM
 848 SYMPTOMS
 900 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 62 DISORDER
 155 DISORDERS
 215 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 5186 DISEASE#
 75216 CONDITION#

1 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'WPIDS'

1903 GAL
137 GALS
2024 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
4638627 3
8 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
1903 GAL
137 GALS
2024 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
4638627 3
8 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
104 GALECTIN
10 GALECTINS
108 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
4638627 3
45 GALECTIN 3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
104 GALECTIN
10 GALECTINS
108 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
4638627 3
45 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1 LGALS3
4388 GALACTOSE
4 GALACTOSES
4390 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
7 SPEIFIC
1888 LECTIN
770 LECTINS
2424 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
4638627 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
1 LEG3
35710 DIABET?
3889 SYMPTOM
12492 SYMPTOMS
13972 SYMPTOM
(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
40721 DISORDER
54460 DISORDERS
67442 DISORDER
(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
151547 DISEASE#
740885 CONDITION#
31 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'WPIFV'

12 GAL
13719 3
0 GAL 3
(GAL(W) 3)
12 GAL
13719 3

0 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 13719 3
 0 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 GALECTIN
 13719 3
 0 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 18 GALACTOSE
 0 SPEIFIC
 11 LECTIN
 5 LECTINS
 11 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 13719 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 330 DIABET?
 35 SYMPTOM
 84 SYMPTOMS
 117 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 226 DISORDER
 511 DISORDERS
 644 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1487 DISEASE#
 3670 CONDITION#
 0 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
 TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
 DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'WPINDEX'

1903 GAL
 137 GALS
 2024 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4638627 3
 8 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1903 GAL
 137 GALS
 2024 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4638627 3
 8 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 104 GALECTIN
 10 GALECTINS
 108 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4638627 3
 45 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 104 GALECTIN
 10 GALECTINS
 108 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4638627 3
 45 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 4388 GALACTOSE
 4 GALACTOSES
 4390 GALACTOSE

(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

7 SPEIFIC

1888 LECTIN

770 LECTINS

2424 LECTIN

(LECTIN OR LECTINS)

4638627 3

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)

1 LEG3

35710 DIABET?

3889 SYMPTOM

12492 SYMPTOMS

13972 SYMPTOM

(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)

40721 DISORDER

54460 DISORDERS

67442 DISORDER

(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)

151547 DISEASE#

740885 CONDITION#

31 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALAC
TOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR
DISORDER OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

L1 QUE (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE SPE
IFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER OR DISEASE#
OR CONDITION#)

=>

=> D rank

F1	402	DGENE
F2	191	CAPLUS
F3	178*	PASCAL
F4	142*	ESBIOBASE
F5	135	BIOSIS
F6	132	SCISEARCH
F7	120	MEDLINE
F8	109	USPATFULL
F9	107	EMBASE
F10	51	TOXCENTER
F11	50*	BIOTECHNO
F12	31	WPIDS
F13	31	WPINDEX
F14	29	IFIPAT
F15	28	CANCERLIT
F16	21	LIFESCI
F17	16*	BIOTECHABS
F18	16*	BIOTECHDS
F19	13*	FEDRIP
F20	11	DISSABS
F21	9	DRUGU
F22	9	CROPU
F23	8	PROMT
F24	7	USPAT2
F25	7	GENBANK
F26	5	DDFU
F27	4	EMBAL
F28	4	AGRICOLA
F29	4	CABA
F30	2	PHAR
F31	1	ADISINSIGHT
F32	1	JICST-EPLUS
F33	1	NLDB
F34	1	PHIN
F35	1	CONFSCI
F36	1*	BIOENG
F37	1*	FSTA

=> FIL F2-7 F9-20

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

24.78

24.99

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=> s 11

FILE 'CAPLUS'

33957 GAL

2460 GALS

35876 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

6440362 3
 193 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 33957 GAL
 2460 GALS
 35876 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 6440362 3
 193 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1551 GALECTIN
 430 GALECTINS
 1607 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 6440362 3
 723 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1551 GALECTIN
 430 GALECTINS
 1607 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 6440362 3
 723 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 33 LGALS3
 54327 GALACTOSE
 192 GALACTOSES
 54388 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 26760 LECTIN
 27892 LECTINS
 39179 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 6440362 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 2 LEG3
 119163 DIABET?
 10877 SYMPTOM
 77867 SYMPTOMS
 83816 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 248854 DISORDER
 166416 DISORDERS
 370696 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 921353 DISEASE#
 1840233 CONDITION#
 L2 191 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'PASCAL'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

 4360 GAL
 76 GALS
 4420 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2037415 3
 55 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 4360 GAL
 76 GALS
 4420 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2037415 3
 55 GAL-3

(GAL(W)3)
 390 GALECTIN
 80 GALECTINS
 399 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2037415 3
 252 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W)3)
 390 GALECTIN
 80 GALECTINS
 399 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2037415 3
 252 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W)3)
 4 LGALS3
 8368 GALACTOSE
 27 GALACTOSES
 8382 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 11450 LECTIN
 3250 LECTINS
 12485 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2037415 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W)SPEIFIC(W)LECTIN(W)3)
 3 LEG3
 102866 DIABET?
 26412 SYMPTOM
 109501 SYMPTOMS
 123248 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 400448 DISORDER
 132925 DISORDERS
 492220 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 2188686 DISEASE#
 833322 CONDITION#
 L3 178 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

5522 GAL
 27 GALS
 5539 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 829781 3
 71 GAL 3
 (GAL(W)3)
 5522 GAL
 27 GALS
 5539 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 829781 3
 71 GAL-3
 (GAL(W)3)
 902 GALECTIN
 280 GALECTINS
 938 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 829781 3
 439 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W)3)
 902 GALECTIN

280 GALECTINS
 938 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 829781 3
 439 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 12 LGALS3
 5804 GALACTOSE
 18 GALACTOSES
 5815 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 2 SPEIFIC
 8489 LECTIN
 3794 LECTINS
 9693 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 829781 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LEG3
 51349 DIABET?
 12602 SYMPTOM
 59426 SYMPTOMS
 65570 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 37571 DISORDER
 145317 DISORDERS
 170419 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 678943 DISEASE#
 255374 CONDITION#
 L4 142 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOSIS'

11580 GAL
 58 GALS
 11619 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2577076 3
 138 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 11580 GAL
 58 GALS
 11619 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2577076 3
 138 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1531 GALECTIN
 375 GALECTINS
 1593 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2577076 3
 789 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1531 GALECTIN
 375 GALECTINS
 1593 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2577076 3
 789 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 18 LGALS3
 26599 GALACTOSE
 67 GALACTOSES
 26630 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

42 SPEIFIC
 29253 LECTIN
 12409 LECTINS
 34652 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2577076 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 2 LEG3
 224777 DIABET?
 87370 SYMPTOM
 215117 SYMPTOMS
 271724 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 165294 DISORDER
 349544 DISORDERS
 440744 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 2848236 DISEASE#
 798917 CONDITION#
 L5 135 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

10628 GAL
 128 GALS
 10733 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2795057 3
 118 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 10628 GAL
 128 GALS
 10733 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2795057 3
 118 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1560 GALECTIN
 462 GALECTINS
 1678 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2795057 3
 799 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1560 GALECTIN
 462 GALECTINS
 1678 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2795057 3
 799 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 17 LGALS3
 15920 GALACTOSE
 49 GALACTOSES
 15947 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 5 SPEIFIC
 23348 LECTIN
 10349 LECTINS
 28453 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2795057 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 3 LEG3
 214457 DIABET?
 41780 SYMPTOM

204906 SYMPTOMS
 227054 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 159758 DISORDER
 188614 DISORDERS
 315866 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 1222743 DISEASE#
 1076937 CONDITION#
 L6 132 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'MEDLINE'

10170 GAL
 44 GALS
 10195 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2888534 3
 113 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 10170 GAL
 44 GALS
 10195 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2888534 3
 113 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1274 GALECTIN
 711 GALECTINS
 1608 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2888534 3
 719 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1274 GALECTIN
 711 GALECTINS
 1608 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2888534 3
 719 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 14 LGALS3
 25066 GALACTOSE
 49 GALACTOSES
 25091 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 4 SPEIFIC
 22459 LECTIN
 29601 LECTINS
 39471 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2888534 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 257916 DIABET?
 62447 SYMPTOM
 321408 SYMPTOMS
 357249 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 223161 DISORDER
 703052 DISORDERS
 839211 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 2935618 DISEASE#
 693583 CONDITION#
 L7 120 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER

OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'EMBASE'

```
9659 "GAL"
41 "GALS"
9682 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
1763017 "3"
    98 GAL 3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
9659 "GAL"
41 "GALS"
9682 "GAL"
    ("GAL" OR "GALS")
1763017 "3"
    98 GAL-3
        ("GAL" (W) "3")
1245 "GALECTIN"
308 "GALECTINS"
1259 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
1763017 "3"
    617 GALECTIN 3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
1245 "GALECTIN"
308 "GALECTINS"
1259 "GALECTIN"
    ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
1763017 "3"
    617 GALECTIN-3
        ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
13 LGALS3
18013 "GALACTOSE"
43 "GALACTOSES"
18033 "GALACTOSE"
    ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
5 "SPEIFIC"
22701 "LECTIN"
8160 "LECTINS"
24761 "LECTIN"
    ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
1763017 "3"
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    0 LEG3
221957 DIABET?
127806 SYMPTOM
303221 SYMPTOMS
380608 SYMPTOM
    (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
489775 DISORDER
215022 DISORDERS
633323 DISORDER
    (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
1967989 DISEASE#
630174 CONDITION#
L8 107 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
    SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
    OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)
```

FILE 'TOXCENTER'

```
8744 GAL
263 GALS
8956 GAL
    (GAL OR GALS)
1605513 3
    35 GAL 3
        (GAL(W)3)
8744 GAL
```

263 GALS
 8956 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 1605513 3
 35 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 399 GALECTIN
 123 GALECTINS
 433 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 1605513 3
 198 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 399 GALECTIN
 123 GALECTINS
 433 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 1605513 3
 198 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 10408 GALACTOSE
 20 GALACTOSES
 10427 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 9999 LECTIN
 7614 LECTINS
 14004 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 1605513 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 73889 DIABET?
 24076 SYMPTOM
 142262 SYMPTOMS
 155333 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 90003 DISORDER
 222649 DISORDERS
 281521 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 849201 DISEASE#
 432920 CONDITION#
 L9 51 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

5467 GAL
 24 GALS
 5479 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 485790 3
 43 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 5467 GAL
 24 GALS
 5479 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 485790 3
 43 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 505 GALECTIN
 128 GALECTINS
 509 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 485790 3
 238 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 505 GALECTIN
 128 GALECTINS
 509 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 485790 3
 238 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 9 LGALS3
 7047 GALACTOSE
 16 GALACTOSES
 7055 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 8950 LECTIN
 2979 LECTINS
 9780 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 485790 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LEG3
 18109 DIABET?
 4745 SYMPTOM
 15478 SYMPTOMS
 18436 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 35405 DISORDER
 20670 DISORDERS
 51333 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 217011 DISEASE#
 130059 CONDITION#
 L10 50 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'WPIDS'

 1903 GAL
 137 GALS
 2024 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4638627 3
 8 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1903 GAL
 137 GALS
 2024 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4638627 3
 8 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 104 GALECTIN
 10 GALECTINS
 108 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4638627 3
 45 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 104 GALECTIN
 10 GALECTINS
 108 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4638627 3
 45 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)

1 LGALS3
 4388 GALACTOSE
 4 GALACTOSES
 4390 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 7 SPEIFIC
 1888 LECTIN
 770 LECTINS
 2424 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4638627 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 1 LEG3
 35710 DIABET?
 3889 SYMPTOM
 12492 SYMPTOMS
 13972 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 40721 DISORDER
 54460 DISORDERS
 67442 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 151547 DISEASE#
 740885 CONDITION#
 L11 31 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'IFIPAT'

2548 GAL
 49 GALS
 2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 23 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 2548 GAL
 49 GALS
 2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 23 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 43 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 43 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 3393 GALACTOSE
 1 GALACTOSES
 3394 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 1632 LECTIN
 835 LECTINS
 2229 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4499320 3

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 14963 DIABET?
 1948 SYMPTOM
 7892 SYMPTOMS
 9029 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 20331 DISORDER
 36445 DISORDERS
 44997 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 75146 DISEASE#
 510092 CONDITION#
 L12 29 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'CANCERLIT'

2142 GAL
 3 GALS
 2145 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 508438 3
 14 GAL 3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 2142 GAL
 3 GALS
 2145 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 508438 3
 14 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 306 GALECTIN
 83 GALECTINS
 315 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 508438 3
 190 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 306 GALECTIN
 83 GALECTINS
 315 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 508438 3
 190 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 2797 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 2798 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 0 SPEIFIC
 6023 LECTIN
 4835 LECTINS
 8090 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 508438 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 12854 DIABET?
 9527 SYMPTOM
 51416 SYMPTOMS
 57843 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 16218 DISORDER
 54993 DISORDERS
 67220 DISORDER

(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)

435031 DISEASE#

98194 CONDITION#

L13 28 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'LIFESCI'

4162 "GAL"

26 "GALS"

4174 "GAL"

("GAL" OR "GALS")

447770 "3"

33 GAL 3

("GAL" (W) "3")

4162 "GAL"

26 "GALS"

4174 "GAL"

("GAL" OR "GALS")

447770 "3"

33 GAL-3

("GAL" (W) "3")

248 "GALECTIN"

64 "GALECTINS"

258 "GALECTIN"

("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")

447770 "3"

96 GALECTIN 3

("GALECTIN" (W) "3")

248 "GALECTIN"

64 "GALECTINS"

258 "GALECTIN"

("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")

447770 "3"

96 GALECTIN-3

("GALECTIN" (W) "3")

7 LGALS3

6390 "GALACTOSE"

12 "GALACTOSES"

6397 "GALACTOSE"

("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")

1 "SPEIFIC"

7872 "LECTIN"

5112 "LECTINS"

9504 "LECTIN"

("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")

447770 "3"

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")

0 LEG3

13598 DIABET?

4297 SYMPTOM

32691 SYMPTOMS

34989 SYMPTOM

(SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)

15022 DISORDER

25743 DISORDERS

37837 DISORDER

(DISORDER OR DISORDERS)

252140 DISEASE#

204808 CONDITION#

L14 21 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

1844 GAL

6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 3126 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 3130 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 1186 LECTIN
 353 LECTINS
 1362 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 158028 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 8055 DIABET?
 481 SYMPTOM
 2218 SYMPTOMS
 2524 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 13438 DISORDER
 12360 DISORDERS
 17950 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 61465 DISEASE#
 60972 CONDITION#
 L15 16 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'FEDRIP'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'LEG3) (P) '

270 GAL
 6 GALS
 276 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)

86483 3
 2 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 270 GAL
 6 GALS
 276 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)
 86483 3
 2 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 46 GALECTIN
 15 GALECTINS
 48 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 86483 3
 25 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 46 GALECTIN
 15 GALECTINS
 48 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 86483 3
 25 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 167 GALACTOSE
 2 SPEIFIC
 254 LECTIN
 99 LECTINS
 301 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 86483 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LEG3
 6589 DIABET?
 1942 SYMPTOM
 6544 SYMPTOMS
 7474 SYMPTOM
 (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
 21583 DISORDER
 10449 DISORDERS
 28119 DISORDER
 (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
 54769 DISEASE#
 31777 CONDITION#
 L16 13 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
 SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
 OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

FILE 'DISSABS'

954 GAL
 25 GALS
 972 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 287467 3
 30 GAL 3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 954 GAL
 25 GALS
 972 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 287467 3
 30 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 55 GALECTIN
 19 GALECTINS
 56 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 287467 3
 31 GALECTIN 3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 55 GALECTIN
 19 GALECTINS
 56 GALECTIN

```

                (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
287467 3
    31 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
        1 LGALS3
1368 GALACTOSE
    1 GALACTOSES
1369 GALACTOSE
        (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
        0 SPEIFIC
1170 LECTIN
    545 LECTINS
1416 LECTIN
        (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
287467 3
    0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
        (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
    0 LEG3
    5275 DIABET?
    5770 SYMPTOM
15533 SYMPTOMS
18626 SYMPTOM
        (SYMPTOM OR SYMPTOMS)
14668 DISORDER
11092 DISORDERS
22405 DISORDER
        (DISORDER OR DISORDERS)
    38063 DISEASE#
179899 CONDITION#
L17    11 (GAL 3 OR GAL-3 OR GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTO
        SE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3 OR LEG3) (P) (DIABET? OR SYMPTOM OR DISORDER
        OR DISEASE# OR CONDITION#)

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TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L18 1255 L1

=> s (Gal-3 or Gal 3 galectin 3 or galectin-3 or LGALS3 or galactose speific lectin 3) (P) (diabet? or diabet? (A) symptom?)

FILE 'CAPLUS'

```

    33957 GAL
    2460 GALS
    35876 GAL
        (GAL OR GALS)
6440362 3
    193 GAL-3
        (GAL(W) 3)
    33957 GAL
    2460 GALS
    35876 GAL
        (GAL OR GALS)
6440362 3
    1551 GALECTIN
    430 GALECTINS
    1607 GALECTIN
        (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
6440362 3
    1 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
        (GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
    1551 GALECTIN
    430 GALECTINS
    1607 GALECTIN
        (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
6440362 3
    723 GALECTIN-3
        (GALECTIN(W) 3)
    33 LGALS3
    54327 GALACTOSE
    192 GALACTOSES
    54388 GALACTOSE

```

(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 26760 LECTIN
 27892 LECTINS
 39179 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 6440362 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 119163 DIABET?
 119163 DIABET?
 91995 SYMPTOM?
 L19 24 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'PASCAL'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED '3) (P) '

4360 GAL
 76 GALS
 4420 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2037415 3
 55 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 4360 GAL
 76 GALS
 4420 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2037415 3
 390 GALECTIN
 80 GALECTINS
 399 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2037415 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL(W) 3(W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
 390 GALECTIN
 80 GALECTINS
 399 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2037415 3
 252 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 4 LGALS3
 8368 GALACTOSE
 27 GALACTOSES
 8382 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 11450 LECTIN
 3250 LECTINS
 12485 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2037415 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 102866 DIABET?
 102866 DIABET?
 219064 SYMPTOM?
 107 DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?
 L20 7 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED '3) (P) '

5522 GAL
 27 GALS

5539 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 829781 3
 71 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 5522 GAL
 27 GALS
 5539 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 829781 3
 902 GALECTIN
 280 GALECTINS
 938 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 829781 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
 902 GALECTIN
 280 GALECTINS
 938 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 829781 3
 439 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 12 LGALS3
 5804 GALACTOSE
 18 GALACTOSES
 5815 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 2 SPEIFIC
 8489 LECTIN
 3794 LECTINS
 9693 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 829781 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 51349 DIABET?
 51349 DIABET?
 75678 SYMPTOM?
 55 DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?
 L21 11 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'BIOSIS'

11580 GAL
 58 GALS
 11619 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2577076 3
 138 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 11580 GAL
 58 GALS
 11619 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2577076 3
 1531 GALECTIN
 375 GALECTINS
 1593 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2577076 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1531 GALECTIN
 375 GALECTINS
 1593 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2577076 3

789 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
18 LGALS3
26599 GALACTOSE
67 GALACTOSES
26630 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
42 SPEIFIC
29253 LECTIN
12409 LECTINS
34652 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)

2577076 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
224777 DIABET?
224777 DIABET?
310831 SYMPTOM?

L22 28 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

10628 GAL
128 GALS
10733 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2795057 3
118 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
10628 GAL
128 GALS
10733 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
2795057 3
1560 GALECTIN
462 GALECTINS
1678 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
2795057 3
0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
(GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
1560 GALECTIN
462 GALECTINS
1678 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
2795057 3
799 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
17 LGALS3
15920 GALACTOSE
49 GALACTOSES
15947 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
5 SPEIFIC
23348 LECTIN
10349 LECTINS
28453 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
2795057 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
214457 DIABET?
214457 DIABET?
266658 SYMPTOM?

L23 23 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'MEDLINE'

10170 GAL

44 GALS
 10195 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2888534 3
 113 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 10170 GAL
 44 GALS
 10195 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 2888534 3
 1274 GALECTIN
 711 GALECTINS
 1608 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2888534 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1274 GALECTIN
 711 GALECTINS
 1608 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 2888534 3
 719 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 14 LGALS3
 25066 GALACTOSE
 49 GALACTOSES
 25091 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 4 SPEIFIC
 22459 LECTIN
 29601 LECTINS
 39471 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 2888534 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 257916 DIABET?
 257916 DIABET?
 418437 SYMPTOM?
 L24 17 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'EMBASE'

9659 "GAL"
 41 "GALS"
 9682 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 1763017 "3"
 98 GAL-3
 ("GAL" (W) "3")
 9659 "GAL"
 41 "GALS"
 9682 "GAL"
 ("GAL" OR "GALS")
 1763017 "3"
 1245 "GALECTIN"
 308 "GALECTINS"
 1259 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 1763017 "3"
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 ("GAL" (W) "3" (W) "GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 1245 "GALECTIN"
 308 "GALECTINS"
 1259 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 1763017 "3"

```

        617 GALECTIN-3
          ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
        13 LGALS3
    18013 "GALACTOSE"
        43 "GALACTOSES"
    18033 "GALACTOSE"
          ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
        5 "SPEIFIC"
    22701 "LECTIN"
        8160 "LECTINS"
    24761 "LECTIN"
          ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
    1763017 "3"
          0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
            ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
    221957 DIABET?
    221957 DIABET?
    454594 SYMPTOM?
L25      13 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
          SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) ( DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

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FILE 'TOXCENTER'

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        8744 GAL
        263 GALS
        8956 GAL
          (GAL OR GALS)
    1605513 3
        35 GAL-3
          (GAL (W) 3)
        8744 GAL
        263 GALS
        8956 GAL
          (GAL OR GALS)
    1605513 3
        399 GALECTIN
        123 GALECTINS
        433 GALECTIN
          (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
    1605513 3
          0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
            (GAL (W) 3 (W) GALECTIN (W) 3)
        399 GALECTIN
        123 GALECTINS
        433 GALECTIN
          (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
    1605513 3
        198 GALECTIN-3
          (GALECTIN (W) 3)
          1 LGALS3
    10408 GALACTOSE
        20 GALACTOSES
    10427 GALACTOSE
          (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
          3 SPEIFIC
    9999 LECTIN
    7614 LECTINS
    14004 LECTIN
          (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
    1605513 3
          0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
            (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
    73889 DIABET?
    73889 DIABET?
    172289 SYMPTOM?
L26      14 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
          SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) ( DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

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FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED '3) (P) '

5467 GAL

24 GALS

5479 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

485790 3

43 GAL-3

(GAL(W) 3)

5467 GAL

24 GALS

5479 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

485790 3

505 GALECTIN

128 GALECTINS

509 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

485790 3

0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3

(GAL(W) 3(W) GALECTIN(W) 3)

505 GALECTIN

128 GALECTINS

509 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

485790 3

238 GALECTIN-3

(GALECTIN(W) 3)

9 LGALS3

7047 GALACTOSE

16 GALACTOSES

7055 GALACTOSE

(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

1 SPEIFIC

8950 LECTIN

2979 LECTINS

9780 LECTIN

(LECTIN OR LECTINS)

485790 3

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)

18109 DIABET?

18109 DIABET?

22208 SYMPTOM?

15 DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?

L27 5 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'WPIDS'

1903 GAL

137 GALS

2024 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

4638627 3

8 GAL-3

(GAL(W) 3)

1903 GAL

137 GALS

2024 GAL

(GAL OR GALS)

4638627 3

104 GALECTIN

10 GALECTINS

108 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

4638627 3

0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3

(GAL(W) 3(W) GALECTIN(W) 3)

104 GALECTIN

10 GALECTINS

108 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4638627 3
 45 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 4388 GALACTOSE
 4 GALACTOSES
 4390 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 7 SPEIFIC
 1888 LECTIN
 770 LECTINS
 2424 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4638627 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 35710 DIABET?
 35710 DIABET?
 14757 SYMPTOM?
 L28 5 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'IFIPAT'

2548 GAL
 49 GALS
 2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 23 GAL-3
 (GAL(W) 3)
 2548 GAL
 49 GALS
 2588 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 4499320 3
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
 94 GALECTIN
 24 GALECTINS
 98 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 4499320 3
 43 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN(W) 3)
 0 LGALS3
 3393 GALACTOSE
 1 GALACTOSES
 3394 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 3 SPEIFIC
 1632 LECTIN
 835 LECTINS
 2229 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 4499320 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
 14963 DIABET?
 14963 DIABET?
 9562 SYMPTOM?
 L29 1 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'CANCERLIT'

2142 GAL
3 GALS
2145 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
508438 3
14 GAL-3
(GAL(W) 3)
2142 GAL
3 GALS
2145 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
508438 3
306 GALECTIN
83 GALECTINS
315 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
508438 3
0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
(GAL(W) 3 (W) GALECTIN(W) 3)
306 GALECTIN
83 GALECTINS
315 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
508438 3
190 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W) 3)
1 LGALS3
2797 GALACTOSE
6 GALACTOSES
2798 GALACTOSE
(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
0 SPEIFIC
6023 LECTIN
4835 LECTINS
8090 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
508438 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)
12854 DIABET?
12854 DIABET?
67825 SYMPTOM?
L30 1 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'LIFESCI'

4162 "GAL"
26 "GALS"
4174 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
447770 "3"
33 GAL-3
("GAL" (W) "3")
4162 "GAL"
26 "GALS"
4174 "GAL"
("GAL" OR "GALS")
447770 "3"
248 "GALECTIN"
64 "GALECTINS"
258 "GALECTIN"
("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
447770 "3"
0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
("GAL" (W) "3" (W) "GALECTIN" (W) "3")
248 "GALECTIN"
64 "GALECTINS"

258 "GALECTIN"
 ("GALECTIN" OR "GALECTINS")
 447770 "3"
 96 GALECTIN-3
 ("GALECTIN" (W) "3")
 7 LGALS3
 6390 "GALACTOSE"
 12 "GALACTOSES"
 6397 "GALACTOSE"
 ("GALACTOSE" OR "GALACTOSES")
 1 "SPEIFIC"
 7872 "LECTIN"
 5112 "LECTINS"
 9504 "LECTIN"
 ("LECTIN" OR "LECTINS")
 447770 "3"
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 ("GALACTOSE" (W) "SPEIFIC" (W) "LECTIN" (W) "3")
 13598 DIABET?
 13598 DIABET?
 40236 SYMPTOM?
 L31 1 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
 SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
 FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED '3) (P) '

1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 7 GAL-3
 (GAL (W) 3)
 1844 GAL
 6 GALS
 1846 GAL
 (GAL OR GALS)
 158028 3
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
 (GAL (W) 3 (W) GALECTIN (W) 3)
 77 GALECTIN
 8 GALECTINS
 77 GALECTIN
 (GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
 158028 3
 21 GALECTIN-3
 (GALECTIN (W) 3)
 1 LGALS3
 3126 GALACTOSE
 6 GALACTOSES
 3130 GALACTOSE
 (GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)
 1 SPEIFIC
 1186 LECTIN
 353 LECTINS
 1362 LECTIN
 (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
 158028 3
 0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
 (GALACTOSE (W) SPEIFIC (W) LECTIN (W) 3)
 8055 DIABET?
 8055 DIABET?
 2696 SYMPTOM?

L32 7 DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?
2 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

FILE 'FEDRIP'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED '3) (P) '

270 GAL
6 GALS
276 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
86483 3
2 GAL-3
(GAL(W)3)
270 GAL
6 GALS
276 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
86483 3
46 GALECTIN
15 GALECTINS
48 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
86483 3
0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3
(GAL(W)3(W)GALECTIN(W)3)
46 GALECTIN
15 GALECTINS
48 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
86483 3
25 GALECTIN-3
(GALECTIN(W)3)
0 LGALS3
167 GALACTOSE
2 SPEIFIC
254 LECTIN
99 LECTINS
301 LECTIN
(LECTIN OR LECTINS)
86483 3
0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3
(GALACTOSE(W)SPEIFIC(W)LECTIN(W)3)
6589 DIABET?
6589 DIABET?
8426 SYMPTOM?
9 DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?
0 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE
SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

L33

FILE 'DISSABS'

954 GAL
25 GALS
972 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
287467 3
30 GAL-3
(GAL(W)3)
954 GAL
25 GALS
972 GAL
(GAL OR GALS)
287467 3
55 GALECTIN
19 GALECTINS
56 GALECTIN
(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)
287467 3
0 GAL 3 GALECTIN 3

(GAL(W) 3(W) GALECTIN(W) 3)

55 GALECTIN

19 GALECTINS

56 GALECTIN

(GALECTIN OR GALECTINS)

287467 3

31 GALECTIN-3

(GALECTIN(W) 3)

1 LGALS3

1368 GALACTOSE

1 GALACTOSES

1369 GALACTOSE

(GALACTOSE OR GALACTOSES)

0 SPEIFIC

1170 LECTIN

545 LECTINS

1416 LECTIN

(LECTIN OR LECTINS)

287467 3

0 GALACTOSE SPEIFIC LECTIN 3

(GALACTOSE(W) SPEIFIC(W) LECTIN(W) 3)

5275 DIABET?

5275 DIABET?

22057 SYMPTOM?

L34 0 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE

SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L35 152 (GAL-3 OR GAL 3 GALECTIN 3 OR GALECTIN-3 OR LGALS3 OR GALACTOSE

SPEIFIC LECTIN 3) (P) (DIABET? OR DIABET? (A) SYMPTOM?)

=> dup rem l35

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'FEDRIP'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L35

L36 59 DUP REM L35 (93 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d L36 1-59 ibib abs

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 59 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-759023 [77] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-231602

TITLE: Prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent of diabetic nephropathy and symptoms of diabetic nephropathy such as proteinuria, renomegaly, comprises polypeptide capable of binding specifically to beta-galactoside, as active ingredient.

DERWENT CLASS: B04

INVENTOR(S): BABA, M; EGUCHI, J; MAKINO, H; WADA, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PROT-N) PROTEGENE KK; (UYOK-N) UNIV OKAYAMA; (PROT-N) PROTEGENE INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 110

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005102376	A1	20051103	(200577)*	JA	42
RW:	AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT				
	KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG				
	ZM ZW				
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE				
	DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS KE KG KM				
	KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ				
	OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA				
	UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
JP 2005314252	A	20051110	(200577)		26

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005102376	A1	WO 2005-JP8068	20050427
JP 2005314252	A	JP 2004-132275	20040427

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2004-132275 20040427

AN 2005-759023 [77] WPIDS

AB WO2005102376 A UPAB: 20051130

NOVELTY - Prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent of **diabetic** nephropathy, comprising a polypeptide capable of binding specifically to beta -galactoside, and having an amino acid sequence of (SEQ ID Number 1), or an amino acid sequence having deletion, substitution or addition of one or more amino acids in (SEQ ID Number 1), as an active ingredient, is new.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic; Nephrotropic. No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibits activity of **galectin-**

3.

USE - (I) is useful for preventing or treating **diabetic** nephropathy (claimed), and symptoms of **diabetic** nephropathy such as proteinuria, glomerulus enlargement, renomegaly, arteriocapillary sclerosis, etc.

ADVANTAGE - (I) binds specifically to beta galactoside and thus contributes in the treatment of **diabetic** nephropathy.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a graph representing the albumin excretion amount in urine of 9 groups of mice.

Dwg.1/9

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 59 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-676492 [69] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-554865

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-205323

TITLE: Array of glycan molecules, useful for detecting transplant tissue rejection, has solid support and library of glycan molecules being covalently attached to solid support through amide or amine group.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03

INVENTOR(S): BLIXT, O; HEAD, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BLIX-I) BLIXT O; (HEAD-I) HEAD S; (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST

COUNTRY COUNT: 109

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005088310	A2	20050922	(200569)*	EN	228
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005088310	A2	WO 2005-US7370	20050307

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-629833P 20041119; US

2004-550667P 20040305; US

2004-558598P 20040331

AN 2005-676492 [69] WPIDS

AB WO2005088310 A UPAB: 20051027

NOVELTY - An array (I) of glycan molecules, has a solid support and a library of glycan molecules, where each glycan molecule is covalently attached to the solid support through amide or amine group.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a library (II) comprising 225-7500 separate, isolated glycans as given in the specification e.g. D-glucopyranose, D-galactopyranose, N-acetylglucopyranose, etc.;

(2) a composition (III) comprising:

(a) a carrier and one or more glycan molecules, which binds an antibody found in a patient with a disease, where serum from a patient without the disease has substantially no antibodies that bind any of the glycan molecules in the composition; or

(b) a carrier and one or more glycan molecules, which binds an antibody found in a healthy person, where serum from a patient with the disease has substantially no antibodies that bind any of the glycan molecules in the composition;

(3) treating or preventing (M1) disease in a mammal, involves administering the mammal a composition comprising one or more glycan molecules that binds antibodies detected in a patient with the disease;

(4) an isolated antibody that can binding an alpha -Gal-3 glycan; and

(5) a kit comprising (I) and instructions for using (I), or (II) and instructions for producing (I) from (II).

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; Immunosuppressive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Immunomodulator.

No biological data given.

USE - (I) is useful for detecting antibodies in a test sample (e.g. blood, serum, antiserum, monoclonal antibody preparation, lymph, plasma, saliva, urine, semen, breast milk, ascites fluid, tissue extract, cell lysate, cell suspension, viral suspension or their combinations, preferably serum) which involves contacting the test sample with (I) and observing whether one or more glycans or bound by an antibody in the test sample. The method further involves observing whether antibodies in a control sample bind to the same glycan molecules as are bound by the antibodies in the test sample.

(I) is useful for detecting transplant tissue rejection (preferably xenotransplant tissue rejection) in a transplant recipient which involves contacting the test sample (e.g. blood, serum, plasma, saliva, urine, breast milk, ascites fluid or lymph) from the transplant recipient with (I) and observing whether one or more glycans are bound by antibodies in the test sample.

Preferably, (I) comprises alpha Gal-LeX (Gal- alpha 3-Gal- beta 4-GlcNAc(alpha 3-fucose)- beta). (I) or (II) is useful for testing whether a molecule (such as antibody, enzyme, viral protein, cellular receptor, cell type specific antigen and nucleic acid e.g. RNA) in a test sample can bind to glycan which involves contacting glycans in (I) or (II) with the test sample, and observing whether a molecule in the test sample binds to a glycan in (I) or (II). The method further involves determining which molecule in the test sample binds to the glycan. The molecule is from prokaryote (e.g. prion, virus, bacterium) or eukaryote. The molecule is a cellular or tissue component.

(III) is useful for treating or preventing bacterial infection, viral infection, inflammation, cancer, transplant rejection or autoimmune disease (preferably transplant tissue rejection), or as a food supplement. (M1) is useful for treating or preventing disease in a mammal (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) enables rapid, reliable and non-invasive detection or diagnosis of the disease.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a graph representing the immune response directed against transplanted tissue in a **diabetic** patient.

Dwg.11D/12

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 59 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2005 IFI on STN

AN 10793965 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TITLE: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION HAVING INHIBITORY EFFECT ON OVERPRODUCTION AND ACCUMULATION OF EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX

INVENTOR(S): Hughes; Reginald Colin, London, GB

Sasaki; Satoshi, Tokyo, JP

Sumi; Yoshihiko, Tokyo, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TEIJIN LIMITED

AGENT: SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.,
SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20037, US

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005032675	A1	20050210
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 2004-928407		20040830

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION OF:	US 2001-744328	20010123	ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1998-233499	19980806
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 2005032675	20050210
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility Patent Application - First Publication	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL APPLICATION	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6

AB A pharmaceutical composition having an inhibitory effect on the overproduction and the accumulation of extracellular matrix, said composition comprising as an active ingredient a compound that inhibits the biological activity of **galectin-3**, which pharmaceutical composition can serve as a therapeutic or preventive agent for glomerular nephritis, **diabetic** nephropathy or tissue fibrosis, as well as the use of said compound for the production of pharmaceuticals for the above-mentioned use, and a method for inhibition of the overproduction and accumulation of the extracellular matrix.

CLMN 6

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 59 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1157016 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 984JY

TITLE: Up-regulation of advanced glycated products receptors in the brain of diabetic rats is prevented by antioxidant treatment

AUTHOR: Aragno M (Reprint); Mastrocola R; Medana C; Restivo F; Catalano M G; Pons N; Danni O; Boccuzzi G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Turin, Dept Expt Med & Oncol, Gen Pathol Sect, Corso Raffaello 30, I-10125 Turin, Italy (Reprint); Univ Turin, Dept Expt Med & Oncol, Gen Pathol Sect, I-10125 Turin, Italy; Univ Turin, Dept Anat Pharmacol & Forens Med, Gen Pathol Sect, I-10125 Turin, Italy; Univ Turin, Dept Analyt Chem, I-10125 Turin, Italy; Univ Turin, Dept Clin Physiopathol, I-10126 Turin, Italy
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COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy

SOURCE: ENDOCRINOLOGY, (DEC 2005) Vol. 146, No. 12, pp. 5561-5567.
ISSN: 0013-7227.

PUBLISHER: ENDOCRINE SOC, 8401 CONNECTICUT AVE, SUITE 900, CHEVY CHASE, MD 20815-5817 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 61

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Dec 2005

Last Updated on STN: 1 Dec 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB **Diabetics** have at least twice the risk of stroke and may show performance deficit in a wide range of cognitive domains. The mechanisms underlying this gradually developing end-organ damage may involve both vascular changes and direct damage to neuronal cells as a result of overproduction of superoxide by the respiratory chain and consequent oxidative stress. The study aimed to assess the role of oxidative stress on the aldose reductase-polyol pathway, on advanced

glycated end-product (AGE)/AGE-receptor interaction, and on downstream signaling in the hippocampus of streptozotocintreated rats. Data show that, in **diabetic** rats, levels of prooxidant compounds increase, whereas levels of antioxidant compounds fall. Receptor for AGE and **galectin-3** content and polyol flux increase, whereas glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase activity is impaired. Moreover, nuclear factor kappa B (p65) transcription factor levels and S-100 protein are increased in the hippocampus cytosol, suggesting that oxidative stress triggers the cascade of events that finally leads to neuronal damage. Dehydroepiandrosterone, the most abundant hormonal steroid in the blood, has been reported to possess antioxidant properties. When dehydroepiandrosterone was administered to **diabetic** rats, the improved oxidative imbalance and the marked reduction of AGE receptors paralleled the reduced activation of nuclear factor kappa B and the reduction of S-100 levels, reinforcing the suggestion that oxidative stress plays a role in **diabetes**-related neuronal damage.

L36 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:233319 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:277926

TITLE: Impaired retinal angiogenesis in **diabetes**: role of advanced glycation end products and **galectin-3**

AUTHOR(S): Stitt, Alan W.; McGoldrick, Ciara; Rice-McCaldin, Aine; McCance, David R.; Glenn, Josephine V.; Hsu, Daniel K.; Liu, Fu-Tong; Thorpe, Suzanne R.; Gardiner, Tom A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophthalmology and Vision Science Research Centre, Queens University of Belfast, Belfast, BT12 6BA, UK

SOURCE: Diabetes (2005), 54(3), 785-794
CODEN: DIAEAZ; ISSN: 0012-1797

PUBLISHER: American Diabetes Association

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Suppression of angiogenesis during **diabetes** is a recognized phenomenon but is less appreciated within the context of **diabetic** retinopathy. The current study has investigated regulation of retinal angiogenesis by **diabetic** serum and determined if advanced glycation end products (AGEs) could modulate this response, possibly via AGE-receptor interactions. A novel in vitro model of retinal angiogenesis was developed and the ability of **diabetic** sera to regulate this process was quantified. AGE-modified serum albumin was prepared according to a range of protocols, and these were also analyzed along with neutralization of the AGE receptors **galectin-3** and RAGE. Retinal ischemia and neovascularization were also studied in a murine model of oxygen-induced proliferative retinopathy (OIR) in wild-type and **galectin-3** knockout mice (gal3-/-) after perfusion of preformed AGEs. Serum from nondiabetic patients showed significantly more angiogenic potential than **diabetic** serum ($P < 0.0001$) and within the **diabetic** group, poor glycemic control resulted in more AGEs but less angiogenic potential than tight control ($P < 0.01$). AGE-modified albumin caused a dose-dependent inhibition of angiogenesis ($P < 0.001$), and AGE receptor neutralization significantly reversed the AGE-mediated suppression of angiogenesis ($P < 0.01$). AGE-treated wild-type mice showed a significant increase in inner retinal ischemia and a reduction in neovascularization compared with non-AGE controls ($P < 0.001$). However, ablation of **galectin-3** abolished the AGE-mediated increase in retinal ischemia and restored the neovascular response to that seen in controls. The data suggest a significant suppression of angiogenesis by the retinal microvasculature during **diabetes** and implicate AGEs and AGE-receptor interactions in its causation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 6 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1017498 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:384418

TITLE: Development of age-dependent glomerular lesions in

galectin-3/AGE-receptor-3 knockout mice

AUTHOR(S): Iacobini, Carla; Oddi, Giovanna; Menini, Stefano; Amadio, Lorena; Ricci, Carlo; Di Pippo, Clelia; Sorcini, Mariella; Pricci, Flavia; Pugliese, Francesco; Pugliese, Giuseppe

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy

SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (2005), 289(3, Pt. 2), F611-F621
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513

PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Aging is characterized by renal functional and structural abnormalities resembling those observed in **diabetes**. These changes have been related to the progressive accumulation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and cumulative oxidative stress occurring in both conditions. We previously reported that **galectin-3** ablation is associated with increased susceptibility to **diabetes**- and AGE-induced glomerulopathy, thus indicating a protective role of **galectin-3** as an AGE receptor. To investigate the role of the AGE/AGE receptor pathway in the pathogenesis of age-related renal disease, we evaluated the development of glomerular lesions in aging **galectin-3** knockout (KO) vs. wild-type (WT) mice and their relation to the increased AGE levels and oxidative stress characterizing the aging process. KO mice showed significantly more pronounced age-dependent increases in proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular sclerosis, and glomerular and mesangial areas, starting at 18 mo, as well as renal extracellular matrix mRNA and protein expression, starting at 12 mo vs. age-matched WT mice. Circulating and renal AGEs, plasma isoprostane 8-epi-PGF2 α levels, glomerular content of the glycoxidn. and lipoxidn. products N ϵ -carboxymethyllysine and 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal, and renal nuclear factor- κ B activity also increased more markedly with age in KO than WT mice. AGE levels correlated significantly with renal functional and structural parameters. These data indicate that aging **galectin-3** KO mice develop more pronounced changes in renal function and structure than coeval WT mice, in parallel with a more marked degree of AGE accumulation, oxidative stress, and associated low-grade inflammation, thus supporting the concept that the AGE/AGE receptor pathway is implicated in age-related renal disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 7 OF 59 Elsevier BIOBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005227767 ESBIOBASE

TITLE: Development of age-dependent glomerular lesions in **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor- 3 knockout mice

AUTHOR: Iacobini C.; Oddi G.; Menini S.; Amadio L.; Ricci C.; Di Pippo C.; Sorcini M.; Pricci F.; Pugliese F.; Pugliese G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Pugliese, Dipartimento di Scienze Cliniche (Endocrinologia), Viale del Policlinico, 155, 00161 Rome, Italy.
E-mail: giuseppe.pugliese@uniroma1.it

SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, (2005), 289/3 58-3 (F611-F621), 60 reference(s)
CODEN: AJPPFK ISSN: 0363-6127

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Aging is characterized by renal functional and structural abnormalities resembling those observed in **diabetes**. These changes have been related to the progressive accumulation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and cumulative oxidative stress occurring in both conditions. We previously reported that **galectin-3**

ablation is associated with increased susceptibility to **diabetes** - and AGE-induced glomerulopathy, thus indicating a protective role of **galectin-3** as an AGE receptor. To investigate the role of the AGE/AGE receptor pathway in the pathogenesis of age-related renal disease, we evaluated the development of glomerular lesions in aging **galectin-3** knockout (KO) vs. wild-type (WT) mice and their relation to the increased AGE levels and oxidative stress characterizing the aging process. KO mice showed significantly more pronounced age-dependent increases in proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular sclerosis, and glomerular and mesangial areas, starting at 18 mo, as well as renal extracellular matrix mRNA and protein expression, starting at 12 mo vs. age-matched WT mice. Circulating and renal AGEs, plasma isoprostane 8-epi-PGF_{sub.2.sub.&.sub.a.sub.1.sub.p.sub.h.sub.a.sub.b.} levels, glomerular content of the glycoxidation and lipoxidation products N_{sup.&.sup.e.sub.p.sub.s.sub.s.sub.i.sub.sup.}-carboxymethyllysine and 4-hydroxy-2-non-enal, and renal nuclear factor- κ B activity also increased more markedly with age in KO than WT mice. AGE levels correlated significantly with renal functional and structural parameters. These data indicate that aging **galectin-3** KO mice develop more pronounced changes in renal function and structure than coeval WT mice, in parallel with a more marked degree of AGE accumulation, oxidative stress, and associated low-grade inflammation, thus supporting the concept that the AGE/AGE receptor pathway is implicated in age-related renal disease. Copyright .COPYRG.T. 2005 the American Physiological Society.

L36 ANSWER 8 OF 59 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:113562 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 889CB
 TITLE: Characterisation of the advanced glycation endproduct receptor complex in the retinal pigment epithelium
 AUTHOR: McFarlane S; Glenn J V; Lichanska A M; Simpson D A C; Stitt A W (Reprint)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Queens Univ Belfast, Inst Clin Sci, Royal Victoria Hosp, Belfast BT12 6BA, Antrim, North Ireland (Reprint) a.stitt@qub.ac.uk
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: North Ireland
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, (JAN 2005) Vol. 89, No. 1, pp. 107-112.
 ISSN: 0007-1161.
 PUBLISHER: B M J PUBLISHING GROUP, BRITISH MED ASSOC HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 32
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Feb 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Feb 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Aims: Advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) accumulate with ageing and may have a significant impact on age related dysfunction of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). Many of the cellular effects of AGEs in other cell types are mediated through AGE binding proteins. The aim of this study was to characterise the AGE receptor complex in RPE cells in vitro and to focus on the role of the R3 component (galectin-3) as the primary effector of the complex.

Methods: Primary cultures of bovine RPE cells and the human D407 RPE cell line were exposed to AGE modified albumin. Receptor expression was determined using mRNA analysis by quantitative real time RT-PCR and protein characterisation by western blotting. Immunocytochemical analysis examined the cellular localisation of the various components of the AGE receptor complex. The role of the galectin-3 receptor component was examined by transfection and overexpression using the D407 cell line and analysis of soluble AGE-R3 by ELISA.

Results: All three components of the AGE receptor complex were expressed by bovine and human RPE cells. AGE exposure upregulated two components of the receptor complex and also induced significant RPE expression of VEGF mRNA (p < 0.05). RPE D407 cells stably transfected to overexpress galectin-3 showed less VEGF induction. In non-transfected RPE

which were exposed to AGEs, there was less soluble galectin-3 protein released into the medium ($p < 0.05$), a response that was not evident in transfected cells.

Conclusion: A conserved AGE receptor complex is evident in primary cultures of bovine RPE cells and also in a human cell line. These cells show a pathological response to AGE exposure, an effect which appears to be modulated by the galectin-3 component of the receptor complex.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0415744 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Development of age-dependent glomerular lesions in **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor-3 knockout mice
AUTHOR: IACOBINI Carla; ODDI Giovanna; MENINI Stefano; AMADIO Lorena; RICCI Carlo; DI PIPPO Clelia; SORCINI Mariella; PRICCI Flavia; PUGLIESE Francesco; PUGLIESE Giuseppe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy; Department of Clinical Sciences. "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Renal physiology, (2005), 58(3), F611-F621, 60 refs.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-670F, 354000132662430160

AN 2005-0415744 PASCAL

CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

AB Aging is characterized by renal functional and structural abnormalities resembling those observed in **diabetes**. These changes have been related to the progressive accumulation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and cumulative oxidative stress occurring in both conditions. We previously reported that **galectin-3** ablation is associated with increased susceptibility to **diabetes** - and AGE-induced glomerulopathy, thus indicating a protective role of **galectin-3** as an AGE receptor. To investigate the role of the AGE/AGE receptor pathway in the pathogenesis of age-related renal disease, we evaluated the development of glomerular lesions in aging **galectin-3** knockout (KO) vs. wild-type (WT) mice and their relation to the increased AGE levels and oxidative stress characterizing the aging process. KO mice showed significantly more pronounced age-dependent increases in proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular sclerosis, and glomerular and mesangial areas, starting at 18 mo, as well as renal extracellular matrix mRNA and protein expression, starting at 12 mo vs. age-matched WT mice. Circulating and renal AGEs, plasma isoprostane 8-epi-PGF.sub.2.sub.alpha levels, glomerular content of the glycoxidation and lipoxidation products N.sup.epsilon-carboxymethyllysine and 4-hydroxy-2-non-enal, and renal nuclear factor-KB activity also increased more markedly with age in KO than WT mice. AGE levels correlated significantly with renal functional and structural parameters. These data indicate that aging **galectin-3** KO mice develop more pronounced changes in renal function and structure than coeval WT mice, in parallel with a more marked degree of AGE accumulation, oxidative stress, and associated low-grade inflammation, thus supporting the concept that the AGE/AGE receptor pathway is implicated in agerelated renal disease.

L36 ANSWER 10 OF 59 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005389805 EMBASE

TITLE: Development of age-dependent glomerular lesions in **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor- 3 knockout mice.

AUTHOR: Iacobini C.; Oddi G.; Menini S.; Amadio L.; Ricci C.; Di Pippo C.; Sorcini M.; Pricci F.; Pugliese F.; Pugliese G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Pugliese, Dipartimento di Scienze Cliniche
(Endocrinologia), Viale del Policlinico, 155, 00161 Rome,
Italy. giuseppe.pugliese@uniroma1.it

SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, (2005)
Vol. 289, No. 3 58-3, pp. F611-F621.
Refs: 60
ISSN: 0363-6127 CODEN: AJPPFK

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 028 Urology and Nephrology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050929
Last Updated on STN: 20050929

AB Aging is characterized by renal functional and structural abnormalities resembling those observed in **diabetes**. These changes have been related to the progressive accumulation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and cumulative oxidative stress occurring in both conditions. We previously reported that **galectin-3** ablation is associated with increased susceptibility to **diabetes**- and AGE-induced glomerulopathy, thus indicating a protective role of **galectin-3** as an AGE receptor. To investigate the role of the AGE/AGE receptor pathway in the pathogenesis of age-related renal disease, we evaluated the development of glomerular lesions in aging **galectin-3** knockout (KO) vs. wild-type (WT) mice and their relation to the increased AGE levels and oxidative stress characterizing the aging process. KO mice showed significantly more pronounced age-dependent increases in proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular sclerosis, and glomerular and mesangial areas, starting at 18 mo, as well as renal extracellular matrix mRNA and protein expression, starting at 12 mo vs. age-matched WT mice. Circulating and renal AGEs, plasma isoprostane 8-epi-PGF(2 α) levels, glomerular content of the glycoxidation and lipoxidation products N(ϵ)-carboxymethyllysine and 4-hydroxy-2-non-enal, and renal nuclear factor- κ B activity also increased more markedly with age in KO than WT mice. AGE levels correlated significantly with renal functional and structural parameters. These data indicate that aging **galectin-3** KO mice develop more pronounced changes in renal function and structure than coeval WT mice, in parallel with a more marked degree of AGE accumulation, oxidative stress, and associated low-grade inflammation, thus supporting the concept that the AGE/AGE receptor pathway is implicated in age-related renal disease. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 the American Physiological Society.

L36 ANSWER 11 OF 59 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-386132 [36] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-144562

TITLE: New alkaline phosphatase protein is useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with **galectin-3**, e.g., cancer and **diabetes**.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): DUBEAU, L; SHIN, B H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIN-I) SHIN B H

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
KR 2004005687	A	20040116	(200436)*		1

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
KR 2004005687	A	KR 2003-46425	20030709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2002-39778 20020709

AN 2004-386132 [36] WPIDS

AB KR2004005687 A UPAB: 20040608

NOVELTY - A protein for prevention and treatment of diseases associated with **galectin-3** which improves degradation of **galectin-3** associating with cancer metastasis, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A protein for prevention and treatment of diseases associated with **galectin-3** is provided, wherein the protein is alkaline phosphatase; the protein is encoded by a gene having the nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 5; the protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6; and the disease associated with **galectin-3** is selected from cancer, inflammatory disease, **diabetes**, atherosclerosis and acute allergic disease.
Dwg.1/10

L36 ANSWER 12 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:973270 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:393401

TITLE: Galectin-3/AGE-receptor 3 knockout mice show accelerated age-induced glomerular injury: evidence for a protective role of galectin-3 as an age receptor
AUTHOR(S): Iacobini, Carla; Menini, Stefano; Oddi, Giovanna; Ricci, Carlo; Amadio, Lorena; Pricci, Flavia; Olivieri, Antonella; Sorcini, Mariella; Di Mario, Umberto; Pugliese, Giuseppe

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Cell Biol. and Neurosci., Inst. Superiore di Sanita, Rome, 00161, Italy

SOURCE: FASEB Journal (2004), 18(14), 1773-1775, 10.1096/fj.04-2031fje

CODEN: FAJOEC; ISSN: 0892-6638

PUBLISHER: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors previously showed that mice lacking **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor 3 develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy. To further investigate the role of **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor function in the pathogenesis of **diabetic** renal disease, **galectin-3** knockout (KO) and coeval wild-type (WT) mice were injected for 3 mo with 30 µg/day of Nε-carboxymethyllysine (CML)-modified or unmodified mouse serum albumin (MSA). Despite receiving equal doses of CML, KO had higher circulating and renal AGE levels and showed more marked renal functional and structural changes than WT mice, with significantly higher proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular, and mesangial area and glomerular sclerosis index. Renal 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal content and NFκB activation were also more pronounced in KO-CML vs. WT-CML. Kidney mRNA levels of fibronectin, laminin, collagen IV, and TGF-β were up-regulated, whereas those of matrix metalloproteinase-2 and -14 were down-regulated, again more markedly in KO-CML than WT-CML mice. Basal and CML-induced RAGE and 80K-H mRNA levels were higher in KO vs. WT mice. MSA injection did not produce any significant effect in both genotypes. The association of **galectin-3** ablation with enhanced susceptibility to AGE-induced renal disease, increased AGE levels and signaling, and altered AGE-receptor pattern indicates that **galectin-3** is operating in vivo as an AGE receptor to afford protection toward AGE-dependent tissue injury.

REFERENCE COUNT: 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 13 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:106870 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:5292

TITLE: **Galectin-3**-positive cell infiltration in human **diabetic** nephropathy

AUTHOR(S): Kikuchi, Yuichi; Kobayashi, Shuzo; Hemmi, Noriaki; Ikee, Ryota; Hyodo, Naomi; Saigusa, Takamitsu; Namikoshi, Tamehachi; Yamada, Muneharu; Suzuki, Shigenobu; Miura, Soichiro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Department of Internal Medicine, National
Defense Medical College, 3-2 Namiki, Tokorozawa,
Saitama, 359-8513, Japan
SOURCE: Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation (2004), 19(3),
602-607
CODEN: NDTREA; ISSN: 0931-0509
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Galectin-3** has several functions, such as cell proliferation, regulation of apoptosis and interaction of cell adhesion, and has a high binding affinity for advanced glycation end products. In animal models with **diabetic** nephropathy (DMN) or acute renal failure, **galectin-3** is known to be upregulated. However, **galectin-3** expression has not been investigated in human kidney diseases. Methods. Using immunohistochem. we examined **galectin-3** expression in renal biopsy specimens obtained from 37 patients with nephropathy: DMN (n = 9), IgA nephropathy (n = 9), crescentic glomerulonephritis (n = 8), membranous nephropathy (n = 6) and minimal change nephrotic syndrome (n = 5). In normal human kidney, **galectin-3** was found in distal tubuli, but not in glomeruli. However, **galectin-3**-pos. cell infiltration was observed in glomeruli of 12 patients. **Galectin-3**-pos. cells, also stained with CD68, were significantly more numerous in glomeruli of DMN than in glomeruli of other nephropathies. The ratio of **galectin-3**-pos. cells to the total number of macrophages in tubules was also significantly increased in DMN. There was a significant correlation between the number of **galectin-3**-pos. cells in glomeruli and urinary protein excretion in all patients (r = 0.616, P<0.001). In **diabetic** patients, the number of **galectin-3**-pos. cells in glomeruli closely correlated with the regression rate of renal function (r = -0.930, P<0.005). These findings suggest that **galectin-3**-pos. cell infiltration may play an important role in the progression of DMN, and the degree of its expression may be predictive of poor prognosis of DMN.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 14 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:456550 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510251018
TITLE: Galectin-3 mediates advanced glycation endproduct (AGE)-induced breakdown of the blood-retinal barrier.
AUTHOR(S): Stitt, A. W. [Reprint Author]; Canning, P.; Hsu, D. K.; Liu, F.-T.; Quinn, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Queens Univ Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Antrim, UK
SOURCE: IOVS, (APR 2004) Vol. 45, No. Suppl. 2, pp. U85.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association-for-Research-in-Vision-and-Ophthalmology. Ft Lauderdale, FL, USA. April 24 -29, 2004. Assoc Res Vis & Ophthalmol. CODEN: IOVSDA. ISSN: 0146-0404.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 2005
Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 2005

AB Purpose: Advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) accumulate during **diabetes** and have been previously shown to induce leakage from the retinal microvasculature. **Galectin-3** has been described as a component of the AGE-receptor complex and may control AGE-mediated effects on a variety of cells and tissues. Using **galectin-3** deficient mice (**gal-3** (-/-)) we have examined the role of this receptor in breakdown of the inner blood retinal barrier (iBRB) during **diabetic** retinopathy. Methods: Two experimental models were used in the study. Firstly, **diabetes** was established in wild-type (WT) and **gal-3** (-/-) C57/BL6 mice with a single streptozocin injection (165mg/ kg) for 3 weeks. Animals were assigned into non-

diabetic and **diabetic** groups and pyridoxamine, an AGE-inhibitor, was orally administered to a sub-group of **diabetic** mice (1g/L). In a previously established, complementary model, non-**diabetic** WT and **gal-3**(-/-) mice received daily infusion of AGE-modified albumin or native albumin (10mg/kg) for 7days. In both experimental models, iBRB dysfunction was assessed by the Evans Blue leakage assay. Gene expression analysis of the tight junction component ZO-1 was also assessed by real-time RT-PCR and immunofluorescence staining of retinal flat-mounts. Results: When compared to controls, there was a fourfold increase in retinal microvascular permeability in **diabetic** WT mice ($p < 0.05$) and this was returned to non-**diabetic** levels by pyridoxamine treatment. ZO-1 mRNA and protein was significantly down-regulated in **diabetes**, an effect abolished by pyridoxamine. **Gal-3**(-/-), animals there was no significant difference in permeability between **diabetic** and non-**diabetic** groups, suggesting a protective effect when **gal-3** is absent. Compared to native-albumin, AGE-infusion caused significant breakdown of the iBRB ($p < 0.03$) although there was no difference between WT and **gal-3**(-/-) mice. Conclusions: AGEs appear to induce significant retinal microvascular leakage in **diabetic** mice, an effect that can be prevented by the AGE-specific inhibitor pyridoxamine. iBRB compromise during **diabetic** retinopathy may be mediated, at least in part, by **galectin-3**.

L36 ANSWER 15 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1011101 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:72773

TITLE: AGE-R3/galectin-3 expression in osteoblast-like cells: Regulation by AGEs

AUTHOR(S): Mercer, Natalia; Ahmed, Hafiz; McCarthy, Antonio D.; Etcheverry, Susana B.; Vasta, Gerardo R.; Cortizo, Ana M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Catedra de Bioquimica Patologica, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argent.

SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry (2004), 266(1&2), 17-24

CODEN: MCBIB8; ISSN: 0300-8177

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The accumulation of irreversible advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) on long-lived proteins, and the interaction of AGEs with cellular receptors such as AGE-R3/**galectin-3** and RAGE, are considered to be key events in the development of long-term complications of **diabetes** mellitus, Alzheimer's disease, uremia and aging. The aim of this study was to investigate the expression and subcellular distribution of **galectin-3**, as well as its possible modulation by AGEs, in MC3T3E1 mouse calvaria-derived osteoblasts and in UMR106 rat osteosarcoma cells. Both osteoblastic lines were cultured either with control bovine serum albumin (BSA) or with AGEs-BSA for 48 h. Cells were evaluated for **galectin-3** expression by fixing and immunofluorescent microscopic anal., or Western blot anal. of whole cell exts., sub-cellular fractions and culture media. Both cell lines express 30 kDa (monomeric) **galectin-3**, although expression was about 15-fold lower in the UMR106 osteosarcoma cells. Dimeric (70 kDa) **galectin-3** was addnl. observed in the UMR106 cells. Immunofluorescent anal. of **galectin-3** distribution showed a diffuse cytoplasmic and strong nuclear pattern in MC3T3E1 osteoblasts, and a patchy cytoplasmic pattern in UMR106 cells. Western blot anal. for both cell lines showed that **galectin-3** was mainly found in the cytoplasm and in minor amts. in the microsomal fraction, while considerable amts. were secreted into the culture media. Exposure to 100-200 µg/mL AGEs-BSA increased the cellular content of 30 kDa **galectin-3** (20-25% for MC3T3E1 and 35-70% for UMR106 vs. control BSA), and decreased the culture media levels of **galectin-3** (10-20% for MC3T3E1 and for UMR106 vs. control BSA). These results confirm the expression of

galectin-3 in osteoblastic cells, and suggest different levels and subcellular distribution of this protein in transformed vs. nontransformed osteoblasts. Osteoblastic exposure to AGEs alters their expression and secretion of **galectin-3**, which could have significant consequences on osteoblast metabolism and thus on bone turnover.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 16 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:58797 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200500051538
TITLE: Galectin-3/AGE-receptor 3 knockout mice show accelerated AGE-induced glomerular injury: evidence for a protective role of galectin-3 as an AGE receptor.
AUTHOR(S): Iacobini, Carla; Menini, Stefano; Oddi, Giovanna; Ricci, Carlo; Amadio, Lorena; Pricci, Flavia; Olivieri, Antonella; Sorcini, Mariella; Di Mario, Umberto; Pesce, Carlo; Pugliese, Giuseppe [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Sci Clin Endocrinol, Viale Policlin 155, I-00161, Rome, Italy
giuseppe.pugliese@uniroma1.it
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (September 2004) Vol. 18, No. 12. print. ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Feb 2005
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 2005

AB We previously showed that mice lacking **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor 3 develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy. To further investigate the role of **galectin-3**/AGE-receptor function in the pathogenesis of **diabetic** renal disease, **galectin-3** knockout (KO) and coeval wild-type (WT) mice were injected for 3 months with 30 mug/day of Nepsilon-carboxymethyllysine (CML)-modified or unmodified mouse serum albumin (MSA). Despite receiving equal doses of CML, KO had higher circulating and renal AGE levels and showed more marked renal functional and structural changes than WT mice, with significantly higher proteinuria, albuminuria, glomerular, and mesangial area and glomerular sclerosis index. Renal 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal content and NFkappaB activation were also more pronounced in KO-CML vs. WT-CML. Kidney mRNA levels of fibronectin, laminin, collagen IV, and TGF-beta were up-regulated, whereas those of matrix metalloproteinase-2 and -14 were down-regulated, again more markedly in KO-CML than WT-CML mice. Basal and CML-induced RAGE and 80K-H mRNA levels were higher in KO vs. WT mice. MSA injection did not produce any significant effect in both genotypes. The association of **galectin-3** ablation with enhanced susceptibility to AGE-induced renal disease, increased AGE levels and signaling, and altered AGE-receptor pattern indicates that **galectin-3** is operating in vivo as an AGE receptor to afford protection toward AGE-dependent tissue injury.

L36 ANSWER 17 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757728 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:275232
TITLE: Human diabetes-mediating proteins with altered expression levels in islet of Langerhans cells exposed to cytokines, and uses for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Larsen, Peter Mose; Fey, Stephen J.; Nerup, Jorn; Karlsen, Allan E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syddansk Universitet, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003078456	A2	20030925	WO 2003-DK190	20030320
WO 2003078456	A3	20040115		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1490399	A2	20041229	EP 2003-744324	20030320
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2002-431	A 20020320
			WO 2003-DK190	W 20030320
AB This invention relates to human diabetes-mediating proteins, methods of identifying diabetes-mediating proteins, methods for screening for drugs which affect the expression of diabetes-mediating proteins, and therapeutic compds. for the treatment and prevention of diabetes. Provided are secreted and non-secreted proteins with altered expression levels in human islet of Langerhans cells exposed to cytokines. They include protective and deleterious diabetes-mediating proteins. Also provided are the polynucleotides encoding these diabetes-mediating proteins. Drug screening methods for identifying a test compound capable of altering the expression of a diabetes-mediating protein, and methods of preventing or ameliorating diabetes by administering a compound capable of altering the expression of a diabetes-mediating protein are disclosed.				
L36 ANSWER 18 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9				
ACCESSION NUMBER:		2003:940482 CAPLUS		
DOCUMENT NUMBER:		140:126455		
TITLE:		Mechanisms involved in the stimulatory effect of advanced glycation end products on growth of rat aortic smooth muscle cells		
AUTHOR(S):		Seki, N.; Hashimoto, N.; Sano, H.; Horiuchi, S.; Yagui, K.; Makino, H.; Saito, Y.		
CORPORATE SOURCE:		Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Clinical Cell Biology, Chiba University, Chiba, 260-0856, Japan		
SOURCE:		Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (2003), 52(12), 1558-1563		
		CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495		
PUBLISHER:		W. B. Saunders Co.		
DOCUMENT TYPE:		Journal		
LANGUAGE:		English		
AB Hyperglycemia is an important cause of accelerated atherosclerosis in diabetic patients. We examined the effect of hyperglycemia and advanced glycation end products (AGE) on proliferation of rat aortic smooth muscle cells (SMC) in culture; in vivo, this event is believed to contribute importantly to atherogenesis in diabetes mellitus. Glucose itself dose-dependently inhibited thymidine uptake by SMC, but AGE increased thymidine uptake, suggesting that SMC proliferation is accelerated by AGE. To examine possible mechanisms for this effect, we studied NF- κ B activation and the tyrosine phosphorylation pathway; AGE stimulated NF- κ B activity, but phosphorylation of the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) receptor was unchanged. In Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells overexpressing galectin-3 , an AGE receptor related to atherosclerosis, AGE increased thymidine uptake. This suggests SMC proliferation is enhanced by AGE via galectin-3 . As pathways involving AGE- galectin-3 interaction thus may be involved in macroangiopathy, AGE appears to be important to the role of SMC in accelerated atherosclerosis associated with diabetes mellitus.				
REFERENCE COUNT:		41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:897220 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:174876

TITLE: The Protective Effect of Aminoguanidine on Erectile Function in Streptozotocin Diabetic Rats

AUTHOR(S): Usta, Mustafa F.; Bivalacqua, Trinity J.; Yang, Dae Yul; Ramanitharan, Anshiya; Sell, David R.; Viswanathan, Ashiwini; Monnier, Vincent M.; Hellstrom, Wayne J. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Urology (Hagerstown, MD, United States)

(2003), 170(4, Pt. 1), 1437-1442

CODEN: JOURAA; ISSN: 0022-5347

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Erectile dysfunction (ED) is frequently associated with **diabetes** mellitus. We determined if advanced glycation end products (AGEs) are involved in ED and investigated if the selective AGE and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) inhibitor aminoguanidine (AG) could protect against the development of ED in a **diabetic** rat model. Harlan Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into 3 groups. The 9 nondiabetic rats in group 1 served as age matched controls. **Diabetes** was induced in the 9 rats in groups 2 and 3, resp., by i.p. injection of streptozocin (60 mg/kg). While group 2 was given free access to water and a standard diet, group 3 was treated with AG added to drinking water (1 gm/l daily). Two months after **diabetes** induction in vivo intracavernous pressure measurements were determined. Penile tissue glycation (furosine on high performance liquid chromatog.), AGEs (pentosidine on high performance liquid chromatog. and immunohistochem.), AGE receptor (**galectin-3** on immunohistochem. and Western blot) and iNOS (Western blot) levels were measured in control and **diabetic** penises. Cavernous tissue furosine, pentosidine, **galectin-3** and iNOS protein levels were significantly elevated in the **diabetic** group compared with controls ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, cavernous tissue furosine, pentosidine, **galectin-3** and iNOS expression were lower in **diabetic** rats treated with AG despite an unchanged glycemia level. **Diabetic** rats had a significant decrease in erectile function compared with control rats ($p < 0.05$), while AG treated **diabetic** rats showed erectile function similar to that in control animals. Glycation, AGEs, **galectin-3** and iNOS levels are elevated in **diabetic** rat penile tissue and significantly decreased by AG treatment. Furthermore, erectile function was preserved in AG treated animals. The observation that AG improved glycation despite no effect on glycemia suggests that AG may improve penile collagen turnover.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:784705 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:320909

TITLE: AGE-RAGE system in the development of diabetic vascular complications

AUTHOR(S): Yamamoto, Yasuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Mol. Vascular Biol., Kanazawa Univ. Grad. Sch. Med. Sci., Kanazawa, 920-8640, Japan

SOURCE: Seikagaku (2003), 75(9), 1230-1233

CODEN: SEIKAQ; ISSN: 0037-1017

PUBLISHER: Nippon Seikagakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE) in **diabetic** patients, structure and distribution of receptor for AGE (RAGE), effects of AGE-RAGE system on vascular cells, involvement of AGE-RAGE system in microvascular complications in **diabetes**, other AGE receptors (scavenger receptors, OST-48, 80K-H, **galectin**

-3, etc.), and novel RAGE variants.

L36 ANSWER 21 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 12

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101295 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400096810
TITLE: **Galectin-3** may play an important role
for human **diabetic** nephropathy.
AUTHOR(S): Kikuchi, Yuichi [Reprint Author]; Kobayashi, Shuzo; Hemmi,
Noriaki [Reprint Author]; Ikee, Ryota [Reprint Author];
Hyodo, Naomi [Reprint Author]; Saigusa, Takamitsu [Reprint
Author]; Namikoshi, Tamehachi [Reprint Author]; Yamada,
Muneharu [Reprint Author]; Suzuki, Shigenobu [Reprint
Author]; Miura, Soichiro [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Department of Internal Medicine, National Defense
Medical College, Tokorozawa, Saitama, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (November
2003) Vol. 14, No. Abstracts Issue, pp. 394A. print.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the American Society of
Nephrology Renal Week. San Diego, CA, USA. November 12-17,
2003. American Society of Nephrology.
CODEN: JASNEU. ISSN: 1046-6673.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2004

L36 ANSWER 22 OF 59 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:37211388 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Autoimmunity seen through the SEREX-scope
AUTHOR: Krebs P.; Kurrer M.; Sahin U.; Tureci O.; Ludewig B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Ludewig, Institute of Experimental Immunology,
Department of Pathology, University Hospital Zurich,
CH-8091 Zurich, Switzerland.
E-mail: burkhard.ludewig@kssg.ch
SOURCE: Autoimmunity Reviews, (2003), 2/6 (339-345), 40
reference(s)
CODEN: ARUEBU ISSN: 1568-9972
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 2003:37211388 BIOTECHNO

AB Autoantibodies can be detected in autoimmune diseases with a long
prodromal phase and may serve as early indicators of disease activity.
Autoantibody-based screening methods are therefore potent tools for the
identification of target antigens. The SEREX method (serological
identification of antigens by recombinant expression cloning) has been
developed for the serological definition of immunogenic tumor antigens.
Recent studies indicate that the SEREX approach may also be utilized for
the analysis of complex immune responses involved in autoimmune diseases.
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L36 ANSWER 23 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:674928 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:289902
TITLE: Role of **galectin-3** in
diabetic nephropathy
AUTHOR(S): Iacobini, Carla; Amadio, Lorena; Oddi, Giovanna;
Ricci, Carlo; Barsotti, Paola; Missori, Serena;
Sorcini, Mariella; Di Mario, Umberto; Pricci, Flavia;
Pugliese, Giuseppe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Metabolism and Pathological
Biochemistry, Section of Endocrine Biochemistry,
Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (2003),
14(Suppl. 3), S264-S270

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The advanced glycosylation end products (AGE) participate in the pathogenesis of nephropathy and other **diabetic** complications through several mechanisms, including their binding to cell surface receptors. The AGE receptors include RAGE, the macrophage scavenger receptors, OST-48 (AGE-R1), 80K-H (AGE-R2), and **galectin-3** (AGE-R3). **Galectin-3** interacts with the β -galactoside residues of cell surface and matrix glycoproteins via the carbohydrate recognition domain and with intracellular proteins via peptide-peptide assocns. mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the mRNA splicing activity, the control of cell cycle, the regulation of cell adhesion, the modulation of allergic reactions, and the binding of AGE. The lack of transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it is associated with other AGE receptors, possibly AGE-R1 and AGE-R2, to form an AGE-receptor complex, rather than playing an independent role. In target tissues of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the endothelium and mesangium, **galectin-3** is weakly expressed under basal conditions and is markedly upregulated by the **diabetic** milieu (and to a lesser extent by aging). **Galectin-3**-deficient mice were found to develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy vs. the wild-type animals, as evidenced by the more pronounced increase in proteinuria, mesangial expansion, and matrix gene expression. This was associated with a more marked renal/glomerular AGE accumulation, suggesting that it was attributable to the lack of **galectin-3** AGE-receptor function. These data indicate that **galectin-3** is upregulated under **diabetic** conditions and is operating in vivo to provide protection toward AGE-induced tissue injury, as opposed to RAGE.

REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 24 OF 59 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003342052 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12874444

TITLE: Role of **galectin-3** in **diabetic** nephropathy.

AUTHOR: Iacobini Carla; Amadio Lorena; Oddi Giovanna; Ricci Carlo; Barsotti Paola; Missori Serena; Sorcini Mariella; Di Mario Umberto; Pricci Flavia; Pugliese Giuseppe

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Metabolism and Pathological Biochemistry, Section of Endocrine Biochemistry, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology : JASN, (2003 Aug) 14 (8 Suppl 3) S264-70. Ref: 49
Journal code: 9013836. ISSN: 1046-6673.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200311

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030723
Last Updated on STN: 20031113
Entered Medline: 20031112

AB The advanced glycosylation end products (AGE) participate in the pathogenesis of nephropathy and other **diabetic** complications through several mechanisms, including their binding to cell surface receptors. The AGE receptors include RAGE, the macrophage scavenger receptors, OST-48 (AGE-R1), 80K-H (AGE-R2), and **galectin-3** (AGE-R3). **Galectin-3** interacts with the beta-galactoside residues of cell surface and matrix glycoproteins via the carbohydrate recognition domain and with intracellular proteins via peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These

structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the mRNA splicing activity, the control of cell cycle, the regulation of cell adhesion, the modulation of allergic reactions, and the binding of AGE. The lack of transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it is associated with other AGE receptors, possibly AGE-R1 and AGE-R2, to form an AGE-receptor complex, rather than playing an independent role. In target tissues of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the endothelium and mesangium, **galectin-3** is weakly expressed under basal conditions and is markedly upregulated by the **diabetic** milieu (and to a lesser extent by aging). **Galectin-3**-deficient mice were found to develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy versus the wild-type animals, as evidenced by the more pronounced increase in proteinuria, mesangial expansion, and matrix gene expression. This was associated with a more marked renal/glomerular AGE accumulation, suggesting that it was attributable to the lack of **galectin-3** AGE-receptor function. These data indicate that **galectin-3** is upregulated under **diabetic** conditions and is operating in vivo to provide protection toward AGE-induced tissue injury, as opposed to RAGE.

L36 ANSWER 25 OF 59 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36903938 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: Role of **galectin-3** in **diabetic** nephropathy

AUTHOR: Iacobini C.; Amadio L.; Oddi G.; Ricci C.; Barsotti P.; Missori S.; Sorcini M.; Di Mario U.; Pricci F.; Pugliese G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G. Pugliese, Dipto. Sci. Clin. (Endocrinologia), Viale del Policlinico, 155-00161 Rome, Italy.
E-mail: giuseppe.pugliese@uniroma1.it

SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (01 AUG 2003), 14/SUPPL. 3 (S264-S270), 49 reference(s)
CODEN: JASNEU ISSN: 1046-6673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 2003:36903938 BIOTECHNO

AB The advanced glycosylation end products (AGE) participate in the pathogenesis of nephropathy and other **diabetic** complications through several mechanisms, including their binding to cell surface receptors. The AGE receptors include RAGE, the macrophage scavenger receptors, OST-48 (AGE-R1), 80K-H (AGE-R2), and **galectin-3** (AGE-R3). **Galectin-3** interacts with the β -galactoside residues of cell surface and matrix glycoproteins via the carbohydrate recognition domain and with intracellular proteins via peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the mRNA splicing activity, the control of cell cycle, the regulation of cell adhesion, the modulation of allergic reactions, and the binding of AGE. The lack of transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it is associated with other AGE receptors, possibly AGE-R1 and AGE-R2, to form an AGE-receptor complex, rather than playing an independent role. In target tissues of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the endothelium and mesangium, **galectin-3** is weakly expressed under basal conditions and is markedly upregulated by the **diabetic** milieu (and to a lesser extent by aging). **Galectin-3**-deficient mice were found to develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy versus the wild-type animals, as evidenced by the more pronounced increase in proteinuria, mesangial expansion, and matrix gene expression. This was associated with a more marked renal/glomerular AGE accumulation, suggesting that it was attributable to the lack of **galectin-3** AGE-receptor function. These data indicate that **galectin-3** is upregulated under **diabetic** conditions and is operating in vivo to provide protection toward AGE-induced tissue injury, as opposed to RAGE.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:584893 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300585872
TITLE: Combined proteome- and genome analysis reveal
galectin-3 as a candidate protein in type
1 **diabetes** protecting against the toxic effect of
cytokines.
AUTHOR(S): Karlsen, Allan E. [Reprint Author]; Larsen, Zenia M.
[Reprint Author]; Sparre, Thomas [Reprint Author]; Larsen,
Martin R.; Mahmood, Amer [Reprint Author]; Storling,
Joachim [Reprint Author]; Roepstorff, Peter; Larsen, Peter
Mose; Fey, Stephen; Nielsen, Karin [Reprint Author];
Heding, Peter [Reprint Author]; Johannesen, Jesper [Reprint
Author]; Kristiansen, Ole P. [Reprint Author]; Christensen,
Ulla B. [Reprint Author]; Kockum, Ingrid; Luthrnan, Holger;
Nerup, Jorn [Reprint Author]; Pociot, Flemming [Reprint
Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steno Diabetes Center, Gentofte, Denmark
SOURCE: European Cytokine Network, (Sept 2003) Vol. 14, No.
Supplement 3, pp. 22. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the International Cytokine
Society. Dublin, Ireland. September 20-24, 2003.
ISSN: 1148-5493.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-0016727 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2004 INIST-CNRS. All rights
reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Role of **galectin-3** in
diabetic nephropathy
Reactive oxygen species and **diabetic**
nephropathy
AUTHOR: IACOBINI Carla; AMADIO Lorena; ODDI Giovanna; RICCI
Carlo; BARSOTTI Paola; MISSORI Serena; SORCINI
Mariella; DI MARIO Umberto; PRICCI Flavia; PUGLIESE
Giuseppe
HI BAHL LEE (ed.); HUNJOO HA (ed.); KING George L.
(ed.)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Metabolism and Pathological
Biochemistry, Section of Endocrine Biochemistry,
Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy; Department
of Clinical Sciences, Division of Endocrinology, "La
Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy; Department of
Experimental Medicine and Pathology, Section of
Ultrastructural Pathology, "La Sapienza" University,
Rome, Italy
Hyonam Kidney Laboratory, Soon Chun Hyang University,
Seoul, Korea, Republic of; Joslin Diabetes Center,
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United
States
Soon Chun Hyang University. Hyonam Kidney Laboratory,
Korea, Republic of (patr.)
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (2003),
14(SUP3), S264-S270, 49 refs.
Conference: 4 The Hyonam Kidney Laboratory, Soon Chun
Hyang University International Diabetes Symposium,
Seoul (Korea, Republic of), 18 Jan 2003
ISSN: 1046-6673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-26049, 354000112669890120

AN 2004-0016727 PASCAL

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AB The advanced glycosylation end products (AGE) participate in the pathogenesis of nephropathy and other **diabetic** complications through several mechanisms, including their binding to cell surface receptors. The AGE receptors include RAGE, the macrophage scavenger receptors, OST-48 (AGE-R1), 80K-H (AGE-R2), and **galectin-3** (AGE-R3). **Galectin-3** interacts with the β -galactoside residues of cell surface and matrix glycoproteins via the carbohydrate recognition domain and with intracellular proteins via peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the mRNA splicing activity, the control of cell cycle, the regulation of cell adhesion, the modulation of allergic reactions, and the binding of AGE. The lack of transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it is associated with other AGE receptors, possibly AGE-R1 and AGE-R2, to form an AGE-receptor complex, rather than playing an independent role. In target tissues of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the endothelium and mesangium, **galectin-3** is weakly expressed under basal conditions and is markedly upregulated by the **diabetic** milieu (and to a lesser extent by aging). **Galectin-3**-deficient mice were found to develop accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy versus the wild-type animals, as evidenced by the more pronounced increase in proteinuria, mesangial expansion, and matrix gene expression. This was associated with a more marked renal/glomerular AGE accumulation, suggesting that it was attributable to the lack of **galectin-3** AGE-receptor function. These data indicate that **galectin-3** is upregulated under **diabetic** conditions and is operating in vivo to provide protection toward AGE-induced tissue injury, as opposed to RAGE.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:554685 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300551943

TITLE: EXPRESSION OF ADVANCED GLYCATION END PRODUCT (AGE) RECEPTORS IN CORNEAL ENDOTHELIAL CELLS.

AUTHOR(S): Sato, M. [Reprint Author]; Kaji, Y. [Reprint Author]; Amano, S.; Oshika, T. [Reprint Author]; Usui, T.; Yamashiro, K.; Ishida, S.; Adamis, A. P.; Nagai, R.; Horiuchi, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept of Ophthalmology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba Ibaraki, Japan

SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 4716. cd-rom. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA. May 04-08, 2003. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Nov 2003

Last Updated on STN: 26 Nov 2003

AB Purpose: Accumulation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) via the specific receptors plays an important role in the aging process. In the present study, we investigated the localization of AGE and the expression of AGE receptors (receptor for AGE (RAGE) and **galectin-3**) in the corneal endothelial cells. Methods: Localization of AGEs was immunohistochemically investigated in human corneas of 12 adult (6 non-**diabetics** and 6 **diabetics**) and 2 fetal subjects. In bovine corneal endothelial cells, the expression of RAGE and **galectin-3** was assessed at the mRNA and protein levels. Results: AGE was not detected in the fetal corneal endothelium, but was found in the corneal endothelium of adult subjects irrespective to the presence of **diabetes**. The expression of RAGE and **galectin-3** was detected in the corneal endothelium of

bovine corneas. Conclusions: AGE and AGE receptors were detected in the corneal endothelium of adult corneas, but not of fetal corneas. Accumulation of AGE via AGE receptors may be one of the factors that are responsible for the aging process of corneal endothelium.

L36 ANSWER 29 OF 59 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 16

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-435333 [46] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-123640

TITLE: Identifying anchor proteins that bind Ras protein, by producing complexes of Ras and cell membrane proteins in the presence and absence of a Ras antagonist and identifying a complex disrupted by the Ras antagonist.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): BALLAN, E; EL AD-SFADIA, G; HAKLAI, R; KLOOG, Y; PAZ, A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYRA-N) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD; (BALL-I) BALLAN E; (ADSF-I) EL AD-SFADIA G; (HAKL-I) HAKLAI R; (KLOO-I) KLOOG Y; (PAZA-I) PAZ A

COUNTRY COUNT: 98

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002029031	A2	20020411	(200246)*	EN	62
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001095859	A	20020415	(200254)		
EP 1325116	A2	20030709	(200345)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2004510967	W	20040408	(200425)		95
US 2004072258	A1	20040415	(200426)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002029031	A2	WO 2001-IL918	20011001
AU 2001095859	A	AU 2001-95859	20011001
EP 1325116	A2	EP 2001-976595	20011001
		WO 2001-IL918	20011001
JP 2004510967	W	WO 2001-IL918	20011001
		JP 2002-532601	20011001
US 2004072258	A1	WO 2001-IL918	20011001
		US 2003-398519	20031015

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001095859	A Based on	WO 2002029031
EP 1325116	A2 Based on	WO 2002029031
JP 2004510967	W Based on	WO 2002029031

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-237858P 20001004; US 2003-398519 20031015

AN 2002-435333 [46] WPIDS

AB WO 200229031 A UPAB: 20020722

NOVELTY - Identifying (M1) cell membrane anchor proteins that bind a Ras protein (RP), involves preparing 2 reaction mixtures comprising RP, its cell membranes or fragments, where one mixture has a Ras antagonist, adding a cross linking agent, where complexes (C) between RP and other proteins are produced, separating (C), identifying (C), and separating RP from other proteins in (C), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying (M1) cell membrane anchor proteins

that bind a Ras protein (RP), comprises:

(a) preparing a first reaction mixture comprising RP, its cell membranes or fragments, and a second reaction mixture comprising RP and its cell membranes or fragments but not the Ras antagonist;

(b) adding a cross-linking agent to the first and second reaction mixture, where cross linked (C) between RP and other proteins are produced;

(c) separating each of the cross-linked (C) individually;

(d) identifying (C) formed in the second reaction mixture that is disrupted by the Ras antagonist present in the first reaction mixture; and

(e) separating the identified (C) from the other (C), and separating RP from the other protein in the separated (C)

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) Identifying (M2) drug candidates that inhibit aberrant Ras activity, by preparing a reaction mixture containing RP, an anchor protein that binds RP and the drug candidate, and determining the effect of the drug candidate on interaction between RP and the anchor protein;

(2) determining effective dosages of Ras antagonist that disrupt Ras-anchor protein binding, by contacting cells with the antagonist in-vivo or in-vitro, collecting the cells after contacting the cells, isolating cell membranes from the collected cells, measuring the decrease in anchor protein concentration per unit of cell membrane protein, and correlating the decrease with dosage of the Ras antagonist;

(3) an antisense compound (AC) that specifically binds a nucleic acid encoding galectin-1, **galectin-3**, galectin-7 or galectin-8, and which causes degradation of the nucleic acid;

(4) a composition comprising the above method.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Immunosuppressive; Antidiabetic; Antiatherosclerotic; Neuroprotective; Vasotropic; Hepatotropic.

No suitable data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Antisense therapy.

USE - M1 is useful for identifying a cell membrane anchor protein that binds a Ras protein. M2 is useful for identifying drug candidates that inhibit aberrant Ras activity. AC comprising at least one phosphorathioate-modified nucleotide is useful for disrupting aberrant Ras activity in vivo, by infusing AC into a patient exhibiting this problem (claimed).

M1 is also useful for identifying anchor proteins for the farnesylated isoforms of H-Ras, K-Ras 4A, K-Ras 4B and N-Ras, whose mutated forms are known to be oncogenic. Reducing or inhibiting aberrant Ras activity in vivo is useful for treating diseases characterized by uncontrolled mitosis, including cancers and various non-malignancies such as autoimmune disease (e.g. type 1 **diabetes**, lupus and multiple sclerosis), cirrhosis, graft rejection, atherosclerosis, polycystic kidneys and post-angioplasty restenosis.

Dwg.0/6

L36 ANSWER 30 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:927718 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:12503

TITLE: Mammalian diabetes-mediating proteins identification for diagnosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Larsen, Peter Mose; Fey, Stephen J.; Karlsen, Allan E.; Sparre, Thomas; Nerup, Jorn

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syddansk Universitet, Den.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 128 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002097441	A2	20021205	WO 2002-DK368	20020529
WO 2002097441	A3	20040325		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,			

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1421390 A2 20040526 EP 2002-742844 20020529

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2001-852 A 20010529
DK 2002-446 A 20020322
WO 2002-DK368 W 20020529

AB Provided are mammalian secreted and non-secreted diabetes mediating proteins, including protective and deleterious diabetes-mediating proteins, as well as polynucleotides encoding same, drug screening methods for identifying a test compound capable of altering the expression of a diabetes-mediating protein, and methods of preventing or ameliorating diabetes by administering a compound capable of altering the expression of a diabetes-mediating protein. The proteins were identified by monitoring IL-1 β induced protein changes in diabetes prone mammalian islets of Langerhans using two-dimensional gel electrophoresis. Protein spots that significantly changed expression levels after exposure to IL-1 β were cut out of the gels and subjected to MALDI mass spectrometry. Eighty-two significantly changed protein spots were detected. Pos. identification was obtained for a total of 45 different proteins from 51 of the 82 spots.

L36 ANSWER 31 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 17

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:877818 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:151940

TITLE: IL-1 β induced protein changes in diabetes prone
BB rat islets of Langerhans identified by proteome
analysis

AUTHOR(S): Sparre, T.; Bjerre Christensen, U.; Mose Larsen, P.;
Fey, S. J.; Wrzesinski, K.; Roepstorff, P.;
Mandrup-Poulsen, T.; Pociot, F.; Karlsen, A. E.;
Nerup, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Steno Diabetes Center, Gentofte, DK-2820, Den.

SOURCE: Diabetologia (2002), 45(11), 1550-1561

CODEN: DBTGAJ; ISSN: 0012-186X

PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Aims/hypothesis. Type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus is characterized by selective destruction of the insulin producing beta cells. Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) modulates the beta-cell function, protein synthesis, energy production and causes apoptosis. We have previously shown changes in the expression of 82 out of 1 815 protein spots detected by two dimensional gel electrophoresis in IL-1 β exposed diabetes prone Bio Breeding (BB-DP) rat islets of Langerhans in vitro. The aim of this study was to identify the proteins in these 82 spots by mass spectrometry and compare these changes with those seen in IL-1 β exposed Wistar Furth (WF) rat islets. Methods. The 82 protein spots, that changed expression after IL-1 β exposure, were all re-identified on preparative gels of 200 000 neonatal WF rat islets, cut out and subjected to mass spectrometry for identification. Results. Forty-five different proteins were identified from 51 spots and grouped according to function: (i) energy transduction and redox potentials; (ii) glycolytic and Krebs cycle enzymes; (iii) protein, DNA and RNA synthesis, chaperoning and protein folding; (iv) signal transduction, regulation, differentiation and apoptosis; (v) cellular defense; and (vi) other functions. Comparison of IL-1 β exposed BB-DP and WF islets showed common changes in 14 proteins and several proteins influencing similar pathways, suggesting that similar routes in the two strains lead to beta-cell destruction. Conclusion/interpretation. We demonstrate that proteome anal. is a powerful tool to identify proteins and pathways in BB-DP rat islets exposed to IL-1 β .

REFERENCE COUNT: 97 THERE ARE 97 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002048751 ESBIOBASE
TITLE: CD36, serves as a receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (AGE)
AUTHOR: Ohgami N.; Nagai R.; Ikemoto M.; Arai H.; Miyazaki A.; Hakamata H.; Horiuchi S.; Nakayama H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Horiuchi, Department of Biochemistry, Kumamoto University, School of Medicine, 2-2-1 Honjo, Kumamoto 860-0811, Japan.
E-mail: horiuchi@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Journal of Diabetes and its Complications, (2002), 16/1 (56-59), 7 reference(s)
CODEN: JDICE2 ISSN: 1056-8727
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S1056872701002082
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Interaction of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE) with AGE receptors induces several cellular phenomena relating potentially to **diabetic** complications. Five AGE receptors identified so far are receptor for AGE (RAGE), 80 K-H, OST-48, **galectin-3**, and macrophage scavenger receptor, types I and II (SR-A) [Eur. J. Biochem. 230 (1995) 408; Nature 386 (1997) 292.]. Since SR-A is known to belong to the class A scavenger receptor family and the scavenger receptor collectively represents a family of multiligand lipoprotein receptors, it is possible that CD36 belonging to class B scavenger receptor family (SR-B) can recognize AGE proteins as a ligand. This was tested in the present study at the cellular level by using Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells overexpressing human CD36 (CHO-CD36 cells). .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-AGE-bovine serum albumin (BSA) was endocytosed in a dose-dependent fashion and underwent lysosomal degradation by CHO-CD36, but not wild-type CHO cells. Endocytic uptake of .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-AGE-BSA by these cells was inhibited 50% by oxidized low-density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) and 60% by FA6-152, an anti-CD36 antibody inhibiting cellular binding of Ox-LDL. Our results indicate that CD36 expressed by these cells mediates endocytic uptake and subsequent intracellular degradation of AGE proteins. Since CD36 is one of the major Ox-LDL receptors and is up-regulated in macrophage- and smooth muscle cell-derived foam cells in human atherosclerotic lesions, the present results suggest that, like Ox-LDL, AGE proteins generated in situ are recognized by CD36, which might contribute to the pathogenesis of **diabetic** macrovascular complications. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science Inc.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:179383 CAPLUS
TITLE: Nε-(carboxymethyl)lysine-induced mesangial cell activation
AUTHOR(S): Lim, Hyun Jin; Song, Jaesook; Ha, Hunjoo; Lee, Hi Bahl
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Hyonam Kidney Laboratory, College of Medicine, Soon Chun Hyang University, Seoul, S. Korea
SOURCE: Taehan Sinjang Hakhoechi (2002), 21(1), 20-28
CODEN: TSHACY; ISSN: 1225-0015
PUBLISHER: Korean Society of Nephrology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean

AB Background: Advanced glycation end products (AGE) are independent risk factors in the development and progression of **diabetic** nephropathy. Receptor for AGE (RAGE) is considered the main receptor involved in AGE-induced cell activation. **Galectin-3**, another AGE receptor, has recently been found up-regulated in mesangial cells (MC) cultured under high glucose and in **diabetic** rat kidneys. Nε-(carboxymethyl)lysine (CML) is a well characterized AGE but its role in MC activation is unknown. The present study examined the effects of CML on MC proliferation and extracellular matrix (ECM) secretion. Methods: Synchronized rat MC were stimulated with different

concns. of CML-bovine serum albumin(BSA), control BSA, and transforming growth factor- β 1(TGF- β 1) for up to 72 h. Cell proliferation was measured by [3H]-thymidine incorporation. Fibronectin, TGF- β 1, plasminogen activator inhibitor(PAI)-1 secreted into the media and RAGE and **galectin-3** expression in MC were measured by Western blot anal. and ELISA Results: 1,000 μ g/mL of CML-BSA decreased [3H]-thymidine incorporation by MC at 48 h and 10 ng/mL TGF- β 1 at 24 and 48 h. CML-BSA 100 and 1,000 pg/mL, control BSA 1,000 pg/mL, and TGF 8 10 ng/mL increased fibronectin secretion at 48 h CML-BSA up to 1,000 pg/mL did not affect TGF β 1 or PAI-1 secretion. TGF- β 1 10 ng/mL, however, significantly increased PAI-1 secretion. Cultured MC expressed both RAGE and galec- tin-3. CML-BSA 100 μ g/mL upregulated **galectin-3** expression. Conclusion: CML-BSA decreased MC proliferation and increased fibronectin secretion, suggesting that CML may lead to ECM accumulation and glomerulosclerosis in **diabetic** animals. MC express RAGE and **galectin-3** constitutively and CML-induced **galectin-3** upregulation may have a role in AGE-induced MC activation.

L36 ANSWER 34 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:594077 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200594077
TITLE: A common mutation of an age-binding protein is not associated with diabetic microvascular complications in Type II diabetes.
AUTHOR(S): Neugebauer, S. [Reprint author]; Daimon, M.; Baba, T. [Reprint author]; Kato, T.; Watanabe, T. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Internal Medicine 3, Fukushima Medical University, Fukushima, Japan
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (August, 2002) Vol. 45, No. Supplement 2, pp. A 358. print.
Meeting Info.: 38th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). Budapest, Hungary. September 01-05, 2002. European Association for the Study of Diabetes.
CODEN: DBTGJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Nov 2002

L36 ANSWER 35 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 19

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:111081 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:293886
TITLE: CD36, a member of the class B scavenger receptor family, as a receptor for advanced glycation end products
AUTHOR(S): Ohgami, Nobutaka; Nagai, Ryoji; Ikemoto, Mamoru; Arai, Hiroyuki; Kuniyasu, Akihiko; Horiuchi, Seikoh; Nakayama, Hitoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biofunctional Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 862-0973, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2001), 276(5), 3195-3202
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Interaction of advanced glycation end products (AGE) with AGE receptors induces several cellular phenomena potentially relating to **diabetic** complications. Five AGE receptors identified so far are RAGE (receptor for AGE), **galectin-3**, 80K-H, OST-48, and SRA (macrophage scavenger receptor class A types I and II). Since SRA is known to belong to the class A scavenger receptor family, and the scavenger receptor collectively represents a family of multiligand

lipoprotein receptors, it is possible that CD36, although belonging to the class B scavenger receptor family, can recognize AGE proteins as ligands. This was tested at the cellular level in this study using Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells overexpressing human CD36 (CD36-CHO cells). Cellular expression of CD36 was confirmed by immunoblotting and immunofluorescent microscopy using anti-CD36 antibody. Upon incubation at 37°, 125I-AGE-bovine serum albumin (AGE-BSA) and 125I-oxidized low density lipoprotein (LDL), an authentic ligand for CD36, were endocytosed in a dose-dependent fashion and underwent lysosomal degradation by CD36-CHO cells, but not wild-type CHO cells. In binding expts. at 4°, 125I-AGE-BSA exhibited specific and saturable binding to CD36-CHO cells ($K_d = 5.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$). The endocytic uptake of 125I-AGE-BSA by these cells was inhibited by 50% by oxidized LDL and by 60% by FA6-152, an anti-CD36 antibody inhibiting cellular binding of oxidized LDL. The authors' results indicate that CD36 expressed by these cells mediates the endocytic uptake and subsequent intracellular degradation of AGE proteins. Since CD36 is one of the major oxidized LDL receptors and is up-regulated in macrophage- and smooth muscle cell-derived foam cells in human atherosclerotic lesions, these results suggest that, like oxidized LDL, AGE proteins generated in situ are recognized by CD36, which might contribute to the pathogenesis of **diabetic** macrovascular complications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 36 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 20

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:870163 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:132985

TITLE: Accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy in **galectin-3**/AGE receptor 3 knockout mice

AUTHOR(S): Pugliese, Giuseppe; Pricci, Flavia; Iacobini, Carla; Leto, Gaetano; Amadio, Lorena; Barsotti, Paola; Frigeri, Luciano; Hsu, Dan K.; Vlassara, Helen; Liu, Fu-Tong; Di Mario, Umberto

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences, Sapienza University, Rome, 00161, Italy

SOURCE: FASEB Journal (2001), 15(13), 2471-2479

CODEN: FAJOEC; ISSN: 0892-6638

PUBLISHER: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Several mols. were shown to bind advanced glycation end products (AGEs) in vitro, but it is not known whether they all serve as AGE receptors and which functional role they play in vivo. We investigated the role of **galectin-3**, a multifunctional lectin with (anti)adhesive and growth-regulating properties, as an AGE receptor and its contribution to the development of **diabetic** glomerular disease, using a knockout mouse model. **Galectin-3** knockout mice obtained by gene ablation and the corresponding wild-type mice were rendered **diabetic** with streptozotocin and killed 4 mo later, together with age-matched nondiabetic controls. Despite a comparable degree of metabolic derangement, **galectin-3**-deficient mice developed accelerated glomerulopathy vs. the wild-type animals, as evidenced by the more pronounced increase in proteinuria, extracellular matrix gene expression, and mesangial expansion. This was associated with a more marked renal/glomerular AGE accumulation, indicating it was attributable to the lack of **galectin-3** AGE receptor function. The **galectin-3**-deficient genotype was associated with reduced expression of receptors implicated in AGE removal (macrophage scavenger receptor A and AGE-R1) and increased expression of those mediating cell activation (RAGE and AGE-R2). These results show that the **galectin-3**-regulated AGE receptor pathway is operating in vivo and protects toward AGE-induced tissue injury in contrast to that through RAGE.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 37 OF 59 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32374557 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Polymorphism screening of four genes encoding advanced glycation end-product putative receptors: Association study with nephropathy in type 1 **diabetic** patients
AUTHOR: Poirier O.; Nicaud V.; Vionnet N.; Raoux S.; Tarnow L.; Vlassara H.; Parving H.-H.; Cambien F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. F. Cambien, INSERM U525-SC7, 17 rue du Fer a moulin, 75005 Paris, France.
E-mail: cambien@idf.inserm.fr
SOURCE: Diabetes, (2001), 50/5 (1214-1218), 25 reference(s)
CODEN: DIAEAZ ISSN: 0012-1797
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 2001:32374557 BIOTECHNO
AB Advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) may play an important role in the pathogenesis and progression of cardiovascular and renal complications of **diabetes**. Four putative AGE receptors (RAGEs), AGE-R1, AGE-R2, and AGE-R3 have been described. In this study, we scanned the sequence of the genes encoding these AGE receptors in 48 patients with type 1 **diabetes** and investigated the identified polymorphisms (n = 19) in 199 type 1 **diabetic** patients with nephropathy and 193 type 1 **diabetic** patients without nephropathy. Overall, none of the polymorphisms was strongly associated with nephropathy. The minor allele of a polymorphism located in the promoter region of the RAGE gene (C-1152A) conferred a weak protective effect (P < 0.05) and was associated with a longer duration of nephropathy-free **diabetes** (P = 0.08).

L36 ANSWER 38 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 21
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:76829 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:61312
TITLE: CD36, a member of class B scavenger receptor family, is a receptor for advanced glycation end products
AUTHOR(S): Ohgami, Nobutaka; Nagai, Ryoji; Ikemoto, Mamoru; Arai, Hiroyuki; Kuniyasu, Akihiko; Horiuchi, Seikoh; Nakayama, Hitoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biofunctional Chemistry, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 862-0973, Japan
SOURCE: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (2001), 947(Atherosclerosis VI), 350-355
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923
PUBLISHER: New York Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Interaction of advanced glycation end products (AGE) with AGE-receptors induces several cellular phenomena relating potentially to **diabetic** complications. Five AGE-receptors identified so far are RAGE (receptor for AGE), 80 K-H, OST-48, **galectin-3**, and SR-A (macrophage scavenger receptor type I and II). Since SR-A belongs to the class A scavenger receptor family and the scavenger receptor collectively represents a family of multiligand lipoprotein receptors, it is possible that CD36 belonging to the class B scavenger receptor family (SR-B) can recognize AGE-proteins as a ligand. This was tested in the present study at the cellular level using CHO (Chinese hamster ovary) cells overexpressing human CD36 (CHO-CD36 cells). 125I-AGE-BSA (bovine serum albumin) was endocytosed in a dose-dependent fashion and underwent lysosomal degradation by CHO-CD36 but not wild-type CHO cells. Endocytic uptake of 125I-AGE-BSA by these cells was inhibited 50% by oxidized LDL (Ox-LDL) and 60% by FA6-152, an anti-CD36 antibody inhibiting cellular binding of Ox-LDL. The authors' results indicate that CD36 expressed by these cells mediates endocytic uptake and subsequent intracellular degradation of AGE-proteins. Because CD36 is one of the major Ox-LDL receptors and is upregulated in macrophage- and smooth muscle cell-derived foam cells in human atherosclerotic lesions, the present results suggest that, like Ox-LDL, AGE-proteins generated in situ are

recognized by CD36, which might contribute to the pathogenesis of
diabetic macrovascular complications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 39 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 22

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:306914 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:293560
TITLE: AGE and AGE-receptors
AUTHOR(S): Ohgami, Nobutaka; Nagai, Ryoji; Nakayama, Hitoshi;
Horiuchi, Seikoh
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Siofunctional Chem., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Kumamoto
Univ., 5-1, Oe-honmachi, Kumamoto, 862-0973, Japan
SOURCE: Seikagaku (2001), 73(3), 200-204
CODEN: SEIKAQ; ISSN: 0037-1017
PUBLISHER: Nippon Seikagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 15 refs., on advanced glycation end products (AGE) and its
receptors involved in aging-related **diabetic** complications and
atherosclerosis, discussing AGE formation and its relevance to aging,
class A scavenger receptors involved in AGE clearance, expression and
functions of AGE-binding proteins (OST-48, 80K-H, and **galectin-**
3), function of RAGE (receptor for AGE), and physiol. significance
of a novel AGE receptor, CD36, belonging to the scavenger receptor family.

L36 ANSWER 40 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 23

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:116925 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:165131
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition having inhibitory effect on
overproduction and accumulation of extracellular
matrix
INVENTOR(S): Sasaki, Satoshi; Sumi, Yoshihiko; Hughes, Reginald
Colin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Limited, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000007624	A2	20000217	WO 1999-JP4238	19990805
WO 2000007624	A3	20000622		
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9950653	A1	20000228	AU 1999-50653	19990805
EP 1104307	A2	20010606	EP 1999-935073	19990805
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002522398	T2	20020723	JP 2000-563306	19990805
US 2005032675	A1	20050210	US 2004-928407	20040830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-233499	A 19980806
			WO 1999-JP4238	W 19990805
			US 2001-744328	B1 20010123

AB A pharmaceutical composition having an inhibitory effect on the overprodn. and
the accumulation of extracellular matrix, said composition comprising as an
active ingredient a compound that inhibits the biol. activity of
galectin-3, which pharmaceutical composition can serve as a
therapeutic or preventive agent for glomerular nephritis, **diabetic**

nephropathy or tissue fibrosis, as well as the use of said compound for the production of pharmaceuticals for the above-mentioned use, and a method for inhibition of the overprodn. and accumulation of the extracellular matrix.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000249655 ESBIOBASE
TITLE: Efficacy of galectins in the amelioration of
nephrotoxic serum nephritis in Wistar Kyoto rats
AUTHOR: Tsuchiyama Y.; Wada J.; Zhang H.; Morita Y.; Hiragushi
K.; Hida K.; Shikata K.; Yamamura M.; Kanwar Y.S.;
Makino H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Wada, Department of Medicine III, Okayama
University Medical School, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Okayama
700-8558, Japan.
E-mail: junwada@meews1.med.okayama-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Kidney International, (2000), 58/5 (1941-1952), 38
reference(s)
CODEN: KDYIA5 ISSN: 0085-2538
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background. Galectins are characterized by specific affinity for β -galactoside sugars, and they play a role in diverse biological processes, including cell adhesion, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Galectin-1, -3, and -9 have been implicated in modulating the immune response. Methods. Nephrotoxic serum nephritis, which is characterized by crescent formation and glomerular influx of CD8^{sup.}+ cells into glomerular capillaries, was induced in Wistar Kyoto (WKY) rats by injecting rabbit antiglomerular basement membrane serum. Following induction, the rats were treated either with phosphate-buffered saline or dexamethasone, galectin-1, galectin-3, or galectin-9 on alternate days and were sacrificed at day 14. At day 8, splenic lymphocytes were isolated and employed for terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated uridine triphosphate nick end-labeling (TUNEL) assay to assess the degree of apoptosis, and the kidneys were utilized to determine the extent of influx of CD4^{sup.}+ and CD8^{sup.}+ cells and glomerular damage. Results. Dexamethasone induced a marked apoptosis of splenic CD4^{sup.}+ and CD8^{sup.}+ cells, and it inhibited the production of anti-rabbit IgG and the influx of CD8^{sup.}+ cells and macrophages into the renal glomeruli. Crescent formation and excretion of urinary proteins were also reduced. Galectin-9 failed to induce apoptosis in the CD4^{sup.}+ cells; however, it induced apoptosis in the CD8^{sup.}+ cells and inhibited the infiltration of CD8^{sup.}+ cells. Although galectin-1 and -3 did not induce the apoptosis in the T cells, they inhibited the accumulation of macrophages in the renal glomeruli. Like dexamethasone, the galectins also reduced the crescentic formation, proliferation of glomerular cells, and excretion of urinary proteins. Conclusions. Galectin-9 selectively induces apoptosis of the activated CD8^{sup.}+ cells, while the macrophage influx into the kidney is modulated by all three galectins. This finding raises an interesting possibility for the utility of galectins in the modulation of macrophages that are involved in immune-mediated glomerular diseases.

L36 ANSWER 42 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 24

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:477959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:191437
TITLE: The **diabetic** milieu modulates the advanced
glycation end product-receptor complex in the
mesangium by inducing or upregulating **galectin**
-3 expression
AUTHOR(S): Pugliese, Giuseppe; Pricci, Flavia; Leto, Gaetano;
Amadio, Lorena; Iacobini, Carla; Romeo, Giulio; Lenti,
Luisa; Sale, Patrizio; Gradini, Roberto; Liu, Fu-Tong;
Di Mario, Umberto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences, La Sapienza
University, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Diabetes (2000), 49(7), 1249-1257

PUBLISHER: American Diabetes Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Nonenzymic glycation has been implicated in the pathogenesis of the dysregulated tissue remodeling that characterizes **diabetic** glomerulopathy, via the formation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and their binding to cell surface receptors. Several AGE-binding proteins have been identified so far, including p60, p90, and the adhesive and growth-regulating lectin **galectin-3** (**Gal-3**), the components of the so-called AGE-receptor complex. This study aimed to evaluate the mesangial expression of the AGE-receptor complex and its modulation by the **diabetic** milieu, both in vivo, in non-**diabetic** vs. streptozotocin-induced **diabetic** rats, and in vitro, in mesangial cells exposed to either normal glucose (NG) levels (5.5 mmol/l), as compared with high glucose (HG) levels (30 mmol/l) and iso-osmolar mannitol (M), or to native bovine serum albumin (BSA), as compared with glycated BSA with AGE formation (BSA-AGE) and glycated BSA in which AGE formation was prevented by aminoguanidine (BSA-AM). In vivo, **Gal-3** protein and mRNA were not detectable in glomeruli from nondiabetic rats until 12 mo after initiating the study. On the contrary, in **diabetic** rats, **Gal-3** expression was observed at 2 mo of disease duration, and it increased thereafter. Both p60 and p90 immunoreactivities were observed at the glomerular level with slightly increased expression of p90, but not p60, in **diabetic** vs. nondiabetic animals. In vitro, **Gal-3** was not detectable in mesangial cells cultured in NG (although it became evident after a certain number of passages in culture), whereas **Gal-3** was detectable in cells grown on BSA. Prolonged exposure (2-4 wk) of mesangial cells to HG but not to M, as well as growing cells on BSA-AGE and, to a lesser extent, BSA-AM, induced or significantly increased the expression of **Gal-3**, both protein (up to 2.65-fold) and mRNA (up to 3.10-fold) and its secretion in the medium (by .apprx.50%). Both p60 and p90 were demonstrated in mesangial cells under NG conditions, and the expression of p90, but not p60, was upregulated by .apprx.20% by HG or BSA-AGE. These results indicate that (1) under basal conditions, **Gal-3**, unlike p90 and p60, is not detectable in the mesangium but becomes expressed with aging and (2) the **diabetic** milieu induces or upregulates **Gal-3** production, whereas it increases only slightly the expression of p90, but not p60. **Gal-3** expression or overexpression may modulate the AGE-receptor-mediated events by modifying the function of the AGE-receptor complex. Addnl., it may exert direct effects on tissue remodeling by virtue of its adhesive and growth-regulating properties.

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 43 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 25

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:667186 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:347635

TITLE: Role of galectin-3 as a receptor for advanced glycosylation end products

AUTHOR(S): Pricci, Flavia; Leto, Gaetano; Amadio, Lorena; Iacobini, Carla; Romeo, Giulio; Cordone, Samantha; Gradini, Roberto; Barsotti, Paola; Liu, Fu-Tong; Di Mario, Umberto; Pugliese, Giuseppe

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences, Division of Endocrinology, "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy
 SOURCE: Kidney International, Supplement (2000), 77, S31-S39
 CODEN: KISUDF; ISSN: 0098-6577

PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 90 refs. The advanced glycosylation end product (AGE)-binding proteins identified so far include the components of the AGE-receptor complex p60, p90 and **galectin-3**, receptor for advanced glycosylation end products (RAGE), and the macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II. **Galectin-3**

interacts with β -galactoside residues of several cell surface and matrix glycoproteins through the carbohydrate recognition domain and is also capable of peptide-peptide assocns. mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the modulation of cell adhesion, the control of cell cycle, and the mRNA splicing activity. Moreover, in macrophages, astrocytes, and endothelial cells, **galectin-3** has been shown to exhibit a high-affinity binding for AGEs; the lack of a transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it assocns. with other AGE-receptor components rather than playing an independent role as AGE-receptor. In tissues that are targets of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the mesangium and the endothelium, **galectin-3** is not expressed or only weakly expressed under basal conditions, at variance with p90 and p60 but becomes detectable with aging and is induced or up-regulated by the **diabetic** milieu, which only slightly affects the expression of p90 or p60. This (over)expression of **galectin-3** may in turn modulate AGE-receptor-mediated events by modifying the function of the AGE-receptor complex, which could play a role in the pathogenesis of target tissue injury. Up-regulated **galectin-3** expression may also exert direct effects on tissue remodeling, independently of AGE ligands, by virtue of its adhesive and growth regulating properties.

REFERENCE COUNT: 90 THERE ARE 90 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 44 OF 59 Elsevier BIOBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000206492 ESBIOBASE
TITLE: Role of **galectin-3** as a receptor
for advanced glycosylation end products
AUTHOR: Pricci F.; Leto G.; Amadio L.; Iacobini C.; Romeo G.;
Cordone S.; Gradini R.; Barsotti P.; Liu F.-T.; Di
Mario U.; Pugliese G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G. Pugliese, Diab., Endocrinology/Metabol. Found.,
Largo Marchiafava 1, 00161 Rome, Italy.
E-mail: demfound@tin.it
SOURCE: Kidney International, Supplement, (2000), 58/77
(S31-S39), 10 reference(s)
CODEN: KISUDF ISSN: 0098-6577
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The advanced glycosylation end product (AGE)-binding proteins identified so far include the components of the AGE-receptor complex p60, p90 and **galectin-3**, receptor for advanced glycosylation end products (RAGE), and the macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II. **Galectin-3** interacts with β -galactoside residues of several cell surface and matrix glycoproteins through the carbohydrate recognition domain and is also capable of peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the modulation of cell adhesion, the control of cell cycle, and the mRNA splicing activity. Moreover, in macrophages, astrocytes, and endothelial cells, **galectin-3** has been shown to exhibit a high-affinity binding for AGEs; the lack of a transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it associates with other AGE-receptor components rather than playing an independent role as AGE-receptor. In tissues that are targets of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the mesangium and the endothelium, **galectin-3** is not expressed or only weakly expressed under basal conditions, at variance with p90 and p60 but becomes detectable with aging and is induced or up-regulated by the **diabetic** milieu, which only slightly affects the expression of p90 or p60. This (over)expression of **galectin-3** may in turn modulate AGE-receptor-mediated events by modifying the function of the AGE-receptor complex, which could play a role in the pathogenesis of target tissue injury. Up-regulated **galectin-3**

expression may also exert direct effects on tissue remodeling, independently of AGE ligands, by virtue of its adhesive and growth regulating properties.

L36 ANSWER 45 OF 59 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:674823 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 348PV

TITLE: Role of galectin-3 as a receptor for advanced glycosylation end products

AUTHOR: Pricci F; Leto G; Amadio L; Iacobini C; Romeo G; Cordone S; Gradini R; Barsotti P; Liu F T; Di Mario U; Pugliese G (Reprint)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Diabet Endocrinol & Metab Fdn, Largo Marchiafava 1, I-00161 Rome, Italy (Reprint); Univ Rome La Sapienza, Dept Clin Sci, Div Endocrinol, Rome, Italy; Univ Rome La Sapienza, Dept Expt Med & Pathol, Div Gen Pathol, Rome, Italy; Univ Rome La Sapienza, Dept Expt Med & Pathol, Div Anat Pathol, Rome, Italy; La Jolla Inst Allergy & Immunol, San Diego, CA USA

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy; USA

SOURCE: KIDNEY INTERNATIONAL, (SEP 2000) Vol. 58, Supp. [77], pp. S31-S39.

ISSN: 0085-2538.

PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING INC, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN, MA 02148 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 90

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000

Last Updated on STN: 2000

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The advanced glycosylation end product (AGE)binding proteins identified so far include the components of the AGE-receptor complex p60, p90 and **galectin-3**, receptor for advanced glycosylation end products (RAGE), and the macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II. **Galectin-3** interacts with beta-galactoside residues of several cell surface and matrix glycoproteins through the carbohydrate recognition domain and is also capable of peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the modulation of cell adhesion, the control of cell cycle, and the mRNA splicing activity. Moreover, in macrophages, astrocytes, and endothelial cells, **galectin-3** has been shown to exhibit a high-affinity binding for AGEs; the lack of a transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it associates with other AGE-receptor components rather than playing an independent role as AGE-receptor. In tissues that are targets of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the mesangium and the endothelium, **galectin-3** is not expressed or only weakly expressed under basal conditions, at variance with p90 and p60 but becomes detectable with aging and is induced or upregulated by the **diabetic** milieu, which only slightly affects the expression of p90 or p60. This (over)expression of **galectin-3** may in turn modulate AGE-receptor-mediated events by modifying the function of the AGE-receptor complex, which could play a role in the pathogenesis of target tissue injury. Up-regulated **galectin-3** expression may also exert direct effects on tissue remodeling, independently of AGE ligands, by virtue of its adhesive and growth regulating properties.

L36 ANSWER 46 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 26

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442635 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000442635

TITLE: Role of galectin-3 as a receptor for advanced glycosylation end products.

AUTHOR(S): Pricci, Flavia; Leto, Gaetano; Amadio, Lorena; Iacobini, Carla; Romeo, Giulio; Cordone, Samantha; Gradini, Roberto;

Barsotti, Paola; Liu, Fu-Tong; Di Mario, Umberto; Pugliese, Giuseppe [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism Foundation, Largo Marchiafava 1, 00161, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Kidney International Supplement, (September, 2000) No. 77, pp. S.31-S.39. print.
CODEN: KISUDF. ISSN: 0098-6577.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2000
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

AB The advanced glycosylation end product (AGE)-binding proteins identified so far include the components of the AGE-receptor complex p60, p90 and **galectin-3**, receptor for advanced glycosylation end products (RAGE), and the macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II. **Galectin-3** interacts with beta-galactoside residues of several cell surface and matrix glycoproteins through the carbohydrate recognition domain and is also capable of peptide-peptide associations mediated by its N-terminus domain. These structural properties enable **galectin-3** to exert multiple functions, including the modulation of cell adhesion, the control of cell cycle, and the mRNA splicing activity. Moreover, in macrophages, astrocytes, and endothelial cells, **galectin-3** has been shown to exhibit a high-affinity binding for AGEs; the lack of a transmembrane anchor sequence or signal peptide suggests that it associates with other AGE-receptor components rather than playing an independent role as AGE-receptor. In tissues that are targets of **diabetic** vascular complications, such as the mesangium and the endothelium, **galectin-3** is not expressed or only weakly expressed under basal conditions, at variance with p90 and p60 but becomes detectable with aging and is induced or up-regulated by the **diabetic** milieu, which only slightly affects the expression of p90 or p60. This (over)expression of **galectin-3** may in turn modulate AGE-receptor-mediated events by modifying the function of the AGE-receptor complex, which could play a role in the pathogenesis of target tissue injury. Up-regulated **galectin-3** expression may also exert direct effects on tissue remodeling, independently of AGE ligands, by virtue of its adhesive and growth regulating properties.

L36 ANSWER 47 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 27

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:497633 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900497633
TITLE: Promoter sequence studies of the **LGALS3** (**galectin-3**) gene in insulin-dependent **diabetes** mellitus.
AUTHOR(S): Larsen, Z. [Reprint author]; Kristiansen, O. P. [Reprint author]; Johannesen, J. [Reprint author]; Nerup, J. [Reprint author]; Pociot, F. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steno Diabetes Center, Gentofte, Denmark
SOURCE: American Journal of Human Genetics, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. A258. print.
Meeting Info.: 49th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics. San Francisco, California, USA. October 19-23, 1999. The American Society of Human Genetics.
CODEN: AJHGAG. ISSN: 0002-9297.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 23 Nov 1999

L36 ANSWER 48 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:324881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:39786
TITLE: Diabetes-mediating proteins and their therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Mose, Larsen Peter; Fey, Stephen J.; Nerup, Jorn; Karlsen, Allan E.; Bjerre, Christensen Ulla; Pociot, Flemming; Andersen, Henrik U.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mose Larsen, Peter, Den.; Fey, Stephen J.; Nerup, Jorn; Karlsen, Allan E.; Bjerre Christensen, Ulla; Pociot, Flemming; Andersen, Henrik U.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 145 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9820124	A2	19980514	WO 1997-IB1627	19971024
WO 9820124	A3	19981008		
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
WO 9811508	A1	19980319	WO 1997-IB1114	19970916
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC			
JP 2001500614	T2	20010116	JP 1998-513441	19970916
CA 2269646	AA	19980514	CA 1997-2269646	19971024
AU 9854070	A1	19980529	AU 1998-54070	19971024
EP 934409	A2	19990811	EP 1997-947839	19971024
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
JP 2001503860	T2	20010321	JP 1998-520234	19971024
JP 2002504806	T2	20020212	JP 1998-521182	19971024
KR 2000052802	A	20000825	KR 1999-703621	19990424
US 6611766	B1	20030826	US 1999-297034	19990621
US 6640000	B1	20031028	US 1999-254675	19990621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-29324P	P 19961025
			US 1996-30088P	P 19961105
			US 1996-30186P	P 19961105
			US 1997-897098	A2 19970718
			US 1996-31291P	P 19960916
			US 1996-29325P	P 19961025
			WO 1997-IB1114	W 19970916
			WO 1997-IB1337	W 19971024
			WO 1997-IB1627	W 19971024

AB Protective and deleterious **diabetes**-mediating proteins involved in the development of **diabetes** or in the prevention of **diabetes** development are identified by differential expression during during development of **diabetes** relative to expression in the absence of **diabetes** development. These proteins are referred to by their position on 10% IEF or NEPHGE 2-dimensional gels. The purified **diabetes**-mediating proteins are characterized by mol. weight, isoelec. point, and mass spectroscopic characteristics. **Galectin-3** (rat and human) and **mortalin** (mouse and human), two of the identified proteins from pancreatic islets, were also sequenced. Transgenic animals expressing a **diabetes**-mediating protein, drug screening methods for identifying a test compound capable of altering the expression of a **diabetes**-mediating protein, and methods of preventing or ameliorating **diabetes** by administering a compound capable of altering the expression of a **diabetes**-mediating protein are also provided..

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:107885
TITLE: Cell activation by glycated proteins. AGE receptors, receptor recognition factors and functional classification of AGEs
AUTHOR(S): Thornalley, Paul J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Essex, CO4 3SQ, UK
SOURCE: Cellular and Molecular Biology (Paris) (1998), 44(7), 1013-1023
CODEN: CMOBEF; ISSN: 0145-5680
PUBLISHER: C.M.B. Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with .apprx.72 refs. Proteins modified by advanced glycation end products (AGE) bind to cell surface receptors and other AGE binding proteins. AGE-binding receptors are: scavenger receptors types I and II, the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE), oligosaccharyl transferase-48 (OST-48, AGE-R1), 80K-H phosphoprotein (AGE-R2) and **galectin-3** (AGE-R3). AGE receptors are found in monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells, pericytes, podocytes, astrocytes and microglia. AGE-modified proteins also bind to lysozyme and lactoferrin. A critical review of the evidence for receptors binding AGE-modified protein binding in vivo is presented. Scavenger receptors have only been shown to bind proteins modified by AGE to a much higher extent than found in vivo. 80K-H phosphoprotein is involved in FGFR3 signal transduction to MAP kinase, and may be involved in AGE-receptor signal transduction. Whether all of these proteins bind AGE-modified proteins in vivo is not yet clear. Cell activation in response to AGE-modified proteins is associated with increased expression of extracellular matrix proteins, vascular adhesion mols., cytokines and growth factors. Depending on the cell type and concurrent signaling, this is associated with chemotaxis, angiogenesis, oxidative stress, cell proliferation or programmed cell death (PCD). Receptor recognition factors for agonism at the AGE receptor have been little studied but to date hydroimidazolones appear to be the most likely candidates. Pharmacol. inhibition of AGE receptor-mediated cell activation with specific antagonists may provide the basis for therapeutic intervention in diseases where AGE accumulation is a suspected etiol. factor vascular complications of **diabetes**, macrovascular disease, renal insufficiency and Alzheimer's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 72 THERE ARE 72 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 50 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:19779 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900019779
TITLE: **Diabetic** glomerulosclerosis in **galectin** -3 knockout mice.
AUTHOR(S): Barsotti, Paola [Reprint author]; Pricci, Flavia; Leto, Gaetano; Liu, Fu-Tong; Di Mario, Umberto; Pugliese, Giuseppe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Roma "La Sapienza", Roma, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, (Sept., 1998) Vol. 9, No. PROGRAM AND ABSTR. ISSUE, pp. 628A. print.
Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the American Society of Nephrology. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. October 25-28, 1998. American Society of Nephrology.
CODEN: JASNEU. ISSN: 1046-6673.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jan 1999

L36 ANSWER 51 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 29

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:424371 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800424371
TITLE: Accelerated **diabetic** glomerulopathy in **galectin-3/age-receptor-3** knockout mice.
AUTHOR(S): Pugliese, G. [Reprint author]; Pricci, F. [Reprint author]; Leto, G. [Reprint author]; Romeo, G. [Reprint author]; Amadio, L. [Reprint author]; Catalano, S. [Reprint author]; Hsu, D.; Barsotti, P. [Reprint author]; Albanese, E. [Reprint author]; Cordone, S. [Reprint author]; Frigeri, L.; Liu, F.-T.; Dimario, U. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Rome "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 41, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A27. print.
Meeting Info.: 34th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Barcelona, Spain. September 11, 1998. European Association for the Study of Diabetes.
CODEN: DBTG AJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998

L36 ANSWER 52 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 30

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:424372 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800424372
TITLE: Induction of glomerular/mesangial **galectin-3/age-receptor-3** expression by the **diabetic** milieu.
AUTHOR(S): Leto, G. [Reprint author]; Pricci, F. [Reprint author]; Romeo, G. [Reprint author]; Catalano, S. [Reprint author]; Amadio, L. [Reprint author]; Diaz-Horta, O. [Reprint author]; Sale, P. [Reprint author]; Gradini, R. [Reprint author]; Lenti, L. [Reprint author]; Barsotti, P. [Reprint author]; Frigeri, L.; Dimario, U. [Reprint author]; Pugliese, G. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: "La Sapienza" Univ., Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 41, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A27. print.
Meeting Info.: 34th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Barcelona, Spain. September 11, 1998. European Association for the Study of Diabetes.
CODEN: DBTG AJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998

L36 ANSWER 53 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:378688 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800378688
TITLE: Combining proteome and genome analysis: Is **galectin-3** a candidate gene for IDDM?
AUTHOR(S): Larsen, Zenia M. [Reprint author]; Karlsen, Allan E. [Reprint author]; Nerup, Jorn [Reprint author]; Fey, Stephen; Larsen, Peter M.; Pociot, Flemming [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steno Diabetes Cent., Gentofte, Denmark
SOURCE: European Journal of Endocrinology, (April, 1998) Vol. 138, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 14. print.
Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Scandinavian Society for the Study of Diabetes. Elsinore, Denmark. April 24-26, 1998. Scandinavian Society for the Study of Diabetes.
ISSN: 0804-4643.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Dec 1998
Last Updated on STN: 22 Dec 1998

L36 ANSWER 54 OF 59 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:630226 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: XG123
TITLE: Modulation of **galectin-3**
/AGE-receptor-3 expression by the **diabetic**
milieu in cultured rat mesangial cells
AUTHOR: Pugliese G (Reprint); Pricci F; Romeo G; Leto G; Gradini
R; Santangelo C; Lenti L; Cirulli V; Hayek A; Liu F T;
Frigeri L; DiMario U
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV ROMA LA SAPIENZA, ROME, ITALY; UNIV RC CATANZARO,
CATANZARO, ITALY; UCSD, WHITTIER INST, LA JOLLA, CA 92093
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ITALY; USA
SOURCE: DIABETOLOGIA, (JUN 1997) Vol. 40, Supp. [1], pp. 1998-1998

ISSN: 0012-186X.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997
Last Updated on STN: 1997

L36 ANSWER 55 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:372276 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799671479
TITLE: Modulation of **Galectin-3/age-receptor-3**
expression by the **diabetic** milieu in cultured rat
mesangial cells.
AUTHOR(S): Pugliese, G. [Reprint author]; Pricci, F.; Romeo, G.; Leto,
G.; Gradini, R.; Santangelo, C.; Lenti, L.; Cirulli, V.;
Hayek, A.; Liu, F. T.; Frigeri, L.; Di Mario, U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Rome La Sapienza, Italy
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (1997) Vol. 40, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A508.
Meeting Info.: 16th International Diabetes Federation
Congress. Helsinki, Finland. July 20-25, 1997.
CODEN: DBTG AJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Sep 1997
Last Updated on STN: 4 Sep 1997

L36 ANSWER 56 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:371986 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799671189
TITLE: Macrophage scavenger receptor mediates greater part of the
endocytic uptake of AGEs.
AUTHOR(S): Horiuchi, S. [Reprint author]; Higashi, T. [Reprint
author]; Suzuki, H.; Kodama, T.; Shichiri, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Kumamoto Univ. Sch. Med., Kumamoto, Japan
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (1997) Vol. 40, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A434.
Meeting Info.: 16th International Diabetes Federation
Congress. Helsinki, Finland. July 20-25, 1997.
CODEN: DBTG AJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Sep 1997
Last Updated on STN: 4 Sep 1997

L36 ANSWER 57 OF 59 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:370419 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799669622
TITLE: Galectin-3, a lectin involved in cytokine-mediated beta-cell destruction and IDDM?
AUTHOR(S): Karlsen, A. E. [Reprint author]; Andersen, H. U. [Reprint author]; Larsen, P. Mose; Fey, S. J.; Larsen, M.; Pociot, F.; Whitmore, T.; Nielsen, K. [Reprint author]; Nerup, J. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steno Diabetes Cent., Gentofte, Denmark
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (1997) Vol. 40, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A35. Meeting Info.: 16th International Diabetes Federation Congress. Helsinki, Finland. July 20-25, 1997. CODEN: DBTGAI. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Sep 1997
Last Updated on STN: 4 Sep 1997

L36 ANSWER 58 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 31

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:944605 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:83769
TITLE: Identification of galectin-3 as a high-affinity binding protein for advanced glycation end products (AGE): a new member of the AGE-receptor complex
AUTHOR(S): Vlassara, Helen; Li, Yong Ming; Imani, Farhad; Wojciechowicz, Donald; Yang, Zhi; Liu, Fu-Tong; Cerami, Anthony
CORPORATE SOURCE: Picower Institute for Medical Research, Manhasset, NY, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine (Cambridge, Massachusetts) (1995), 1(6), 634-46
CODEN: MOMEF3; ISSN: 1076-1551
PUBLISHER: Blackwell
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Advanced glycation end products (AGE), the reactive derivs. of nonenzymic glucose-protein condensation reactions, are implicated in the multiorgan complications of **diabetes** and aging. An AGE-specific cellular receptor complex (AGE-R) mediating AGE removal as well as multiple biol. responses has been identified. By screening an expression library using antibody against a previously identified component of the AGE-R complex p90, a known partial cDNA clone was isolated with homol. to **galectin-3**, a protein of diverse identity, and member of the galectin family. To explore this finding, the nature of the interactions between **galectin-3** and AGE was studied using intact macrophage-like RAW 264.7 cells, membrane-associated and recombinant galectin-1 through -4, and model AGE-ligands (AGE-BSA, FFI-BSA). Among the members of this family (galectin-1 through 4), recombinant rat **galectin-3** was found to exhibit high-affinity ¹²⁵I-AGE-BSA binding with saturable kinetics (K_d 3.5+107 M⁻¹) that was fully blocked by excess unlabeled naturally formed AGE-BSA or synthetic FFI-BSA, but only weakly inhibited by several known **galectin-3** ligands, such as lactose. In addition to the p90, immunopptn. with anti-**galectin-3**, followed by ¹²⁵I-AGE-BSA ligand blot anal. of RAW 264.7 cell exts., revealed **galectin-3** (28 and 32 kDa), as well as **galectin-3**-associated proteins (40 and 50 kDa) with AGE-binding activity. Interaction of **galectin-3** with AGE-BSA or FFI-BSA resulted in formation of SDS-, and β-mercaptoethanol-insol., but hydroxylamine-sensitive high-mol. weight complexes between AGE-ligand, **galectin-3**, and other membrane components. The findings point toward a mechanism by which **galectin-3** may serve in the assembly of AGE-R components and in the efficient cell surface

attachment and endocytosis by macrophages of a heterogeneous pool of AGE moieties with diverse affinities, thus contributing to the elimination of these pathogenic substances.

L36 ANSWER 59 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 32

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:93551 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:171917

TITLE: Receptors for advanced glycation endproducts: in vivo role and human studies

AUTHOR(S): Vlassara, Helen

CORPORATE SOURCE: Picower Institute Medical Research, Manhasset, NY, 11030, USA

SOURCE: International Congress Series (1995), 1100 (Diabetes 1994), 286-91

CODEN: EXMDA4; ISSN: 0531-5131

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 23 refs. Irreversible modification of proteins, lipids, and DNA by advanced glycation is strongly implicated in multiple organ damage in aging and in **diabetes**, including vasculature, kidneys, and nerves. Search for removal mechanisms of these terminal modifications led to the discovery of a macrophage AGE-specific receptor system mediating AGE endocytosis, as well as a wide spectrum of biol. responses potentially critical in normal tissue turnover. Recent evidence points to the association of AGE-receptors to cell activation, cytokine- and growth-promoting events. Two components of the AGE-receptor complex were initially characterized by this group: a 50-60 kDa, and a 90 kDa. Two addnl. AGE-binding proteins were subsequently described including a 35 kDa protein, referred to as RAGE, and a lactoferrin-like 80 kDa protein. Recently a 32 kDa macrophage protein, known as Mac-2 or carbohydrate-binding protein-35 (CBP-35), now called **galectin-3** was identified as an AGE-binding protein. Addnl. studies have yielded the presence of AGE-receptors on a range of cells, including lymphocytes, endothelium, mesangial, smooth muscle, neural cells, and fibroblasts. The role of AGE-receptors in **diabetic** complications can be seen as a chain of events mobilized by increased AGE accumulation and followed by local and inflammatory cell activation, growth and proliferative events, and widespread cellular dysfunction, any of which can contribute to tissue pathol., such as **diabetic** atherosclerosis and nephropathy.